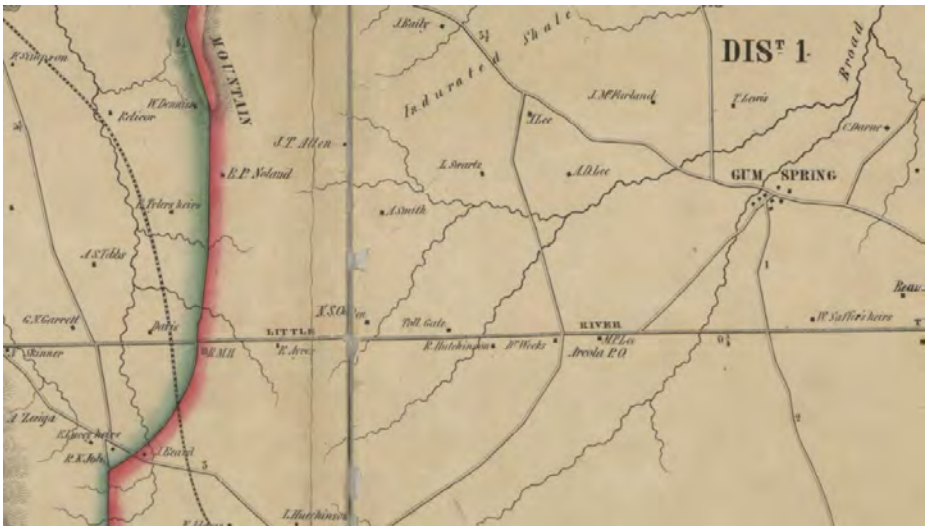
REPORT >

Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 44LD1828

DATE > JULY 2019

LOCATION > Loudoun County, Virginia

PREPARED FOR >
TNT Environmental



PREPARED BY >
Dutton + Associates, LLC

Dutton + Associates
Cultural Resource Survey, Planning, and Management

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PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF SITES 44LD1828

LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA

PREPARED FOR:
TNT ENVIRONMENTAL
13996 PARKEAST CIRCLE, SUITE 101
CHANTILLY, VIRGINIA 20151

***PREPARED BY*:**
DUTTON + ASSOCIATES, LLC
1115 CROWDER DRIVE
MIDLOTHIAN, VIRGINIA 23113
804.897.1960

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR
HOPE SMITH, PH.D.

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ABSTRACT

From May 23 through June 27, 2019, Dutton + Associates, LLC (D+A) conducted a Phase II archaeological evaluation of Site 44LD1828, a domestic site with mid-nineteenth and early-twentieth century components. This site is located in Loudoun County, Virginia and is situated on a large agricultural tract north of John Mosby Highway (US-50) at the end of Lenah Farm Road The goal of the Phase II evaluation was to determine the overall significance and eligibility of both sites for listing in the VLR and the NRHP. This was accomplished through a combination of detailed historic research and field investigations consisting of the excavation of test units.

Site 44LD1828 was originally recorded by Thunderbird Archaeology as a multi-component site with two loci situated on the tops of two landforms divided by a single drainage. The northern locus (Locus I) was situated by a large stone-and-brick-lined depression measuring about 3 meters by 4.6 meters (10 feet by 15 feet). A shovel test excavated within the depression revealed deep fill that included whole bricks. The depression was interpreted as a nineteenth through twentieth century dwelling with a stone-lined cellar and brick chimney, based on the architectural material and the presence of whiteware, cut nails, ironstone, and Mason jar fragments. The southern locus (Locus II) consisted of an ephemeral scatter of pearlware and redware sherds and lithic debitage. Based on its light artifact signature, Locus II was not recommended for further evaluation. Locus I was recommended for further evaluation based on its structural feature and its nineteenth-century material.

Excavation of four test units around the cellar revealed shallow topsoil and variable quantities of artifacts: one test unit contained 913 artifacts, while another nearby test unit contained only 20. Diagnostic materials such as container glass and ironstone dated the site to the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, and it does not appear that the site was occupied before or after this date range. Artifacts recovered suggested a dwelling, although some agricultural artifacts were also recovered, such as a mule shoe. A 1927 plat shows a house, barn, and spring owned by the Smith family, who held a large amount of agricultural property in the area. By 1957, aerial imagery suggests that these structures had been demolished: copses of trees are visible in approximately the same locations as where the house and barn were situated on the 1927 plat.

Late-nineteenth through early-twentieth century rural dwelling sites are very common in Loudoun County. Site 44LD1828 does not possess any unique characteristics that would set it apart from other similar sites in the region. Additionally, the distribution of the soil and artifacts suggests that the structure was demolished using heavy machinery, further damaging the archaeological record. Finally, the site is not associated with important events, people, or underrepresented groups. ***Thus, D+A recommends Site 44LD1828 Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No further archaeological consideration is required.***

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Received by VMRC September 3, 2020 /blh

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION 1-1
2. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT 2-1
Physical Description and Location 2-1
Geology and Topography 2-2
Hydrology 2-2
Pedology 2-2
3. SITE 44LD1828 IN CONTEXT 3-1
Previous Investigations 3-1
Comparison with Similar Sites in Loudoun County 3-1
4. RESEARCH DESIGN 4-1
Objectives 4-1
Methods 4-2
Literature and Background Research 4-2
Archaeological Field Investigations 4-2
Field Methods 4-2
Grid Establishment 4-3
Test Units 4-3
Laboratory Analysis 4-3
Report Preparation and Artifact Curation 4-3
5. CULTURAL CONTEXT 5-1
Settlement to Society (1607 – 1750) 5-1
Colony to Nation (1750 – 1789) 5-3
Early National Period (1789 – 1830) 5-5
Antebellum period (1830 – 1860) 5-6
Civil War (1861 – 1865) 5-9
Reconstruction and Growth (1865 – 1917) 5-11
World War I to World War II (1917 – 1945) 5-14
New Dominion (1945 – Present) 5-16
6. RESULTS OF EVALUATION 6-1
Site Delineation 6-2
Test Unit 1 6-4
Test Unit 2 6-7
Test Unit 3 6-9
Test Unit 4 6-11
Analysis of Site 44LD18278 6-15
7. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS 7-1
8. REFERENCES 8-1
APPENDIX A: ARTIFACT CATALOG A-1
APPENDIX B: RESUMES A-1
APPENDIX C: VCRIS FILES C-1

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1: Aerial view of project area (red) with site, outlined in yellow. Source: Google Earth 2019 1-2
Figure 2-1: Aerial view of sites. Source: Google Earth 2019. 2-1
Figure 5-1: Modern aerial depicting the project area (red) and previously recorded resources (orange). Source: Google Earth 5-1
Figure 5-2: Detail of *Loudoun and Fairfax County Roads*, c. 1757, depicting the general vicinity of the project area. Source: Phillips 1996 5-5
Figure 5-3: Approximate locations of parcels owned in 1850 (blue) in the vicinity of the project area (red) and previously recorded sites (orange) overlaid on a 1943 topographic map. Source: USGS; LCDB 4S:325; LCDB 5B:140 5-8
Figure 5-4: Detail of *Map of Loudoun County, Virginia*, by Yardley Taylor in 1854, depicting the project area. Source: Library of Congress 5-9
Figure 5-5: ABPP map of *Aldie, VA (VA036)*, the project area is outside of the frame of the map. Source: ABPP 5-11
Figure 5-6: Approximate locations of parcels owned in 1900 (blue) in the vicinity of the project area (red) and previously recorded sites (orange) overlaid on a 1943 topographic map. Source: USGS; LCDB 4S:325; LCDB 7C:350; LCWB 3G:306 5-13
Figure 5-7: 1927 plat of Roseville depicting the project area (red) and previously recorded resources (orange). Source: LCPB 14:14 5-15
Figure 5-8: Detail of 1937 aerial depicting the project area. Source: LCOMGI 5-16
Figure 5-9: Detail of 1957 aerial depicting the project area. Source: Loudoun County Aerial Archive 5-18
Figure 5-10: Approximate parcel purchased by Randolph D. Rouse in 1964 (blue), project area (red), and previously recorded resources (orange) overlaid on a 1943 topographic map. Source: USGS; LCDB 435:70 5-19
Figure 6-1: Overall view of cellar feature. Flagging tape marks Thunderbird STP 715 6-1
Figure 6-2: Vegetation around Site 44LD1828. 6-2
Figure 6-3: Phase I map of 44LD1828. Source: Thunderbird Archaeology 2019 6-3
Figure 6-4: Aerial view of Site 44LD1828 with Phase II units. 6-4
Figure 6-5: North wall profile of Test Unit 1. 6-5
Figure 6-6: Planview map of Test Unit 1, showing feature in southwest corner. 6-5
Figure 6-7: Base of excavation, Test Unit 1. 6-6
Figure 6-8: Artifacts recovered from Test Unit 1. 6-7
Figure 6-9: North wall profile, Test Unit 2. 6-7
Figure 6-10: Base of excavation, Test Unit 2. 6-8
Figure 6-11: Artifacts recovered from Test Unit 3. 6-8
Figure 6-12: North wall profile of Test Unit 3. 6-9
Figure 6-13: Base of excavation, Test Unit 3. 6-10
Figure 6-14: Artifacts recovered from Test Unit 3. 6-11
Figure 6-15: North wall profile of Test Unit 4. 6-11
Figure 6-16: Base of excavation, Test Unit 4. 6-12
Figure 6-17: Artifacts recovered from Test Unit 4. 6-13
Figure 6-18: Overview of cellar feature, facing south. 6-14
Figure 6-19: Stone ring feature. 6-15

Received by VMRC September 3, 2020 /blh

Figure 6-20: Representative artifacts recovered from 44LD1828. 6-16
Figure 6-21: Artifact categories recovered from 44LD1828. 6-17

LIST OF TABLES

Table 6-1: Diagnostic artifacts recovered from 44LD1828. Date sources: *Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland* and *Monticello TPQ Compendium.* 6-17

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Received by VMRC September 3, 2020 /blh

1. INTRODUCTION

From May 23 through June 27, 2019, Dutton + Associates, LLC (D+A) conducted a Phase II archaeological evaluation of Site 44LD1828, a domestic site with mid-nineteenth and early-twentieth century components. This site is located in Loudoun County, Virginia and is situated on a large agricultural tract north of John Mosby Highway (US-50) at the end of Lenah Farm Road (Figure 1-1).

The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (Federal Register 48:44716-44742, September 29, 1983) and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (rev. 2011). Recommendations concerning the eligibility of archaeological resources identified during the survey were made with reference to the Department of Interior's *36 CFR 60: National Register of Historic Places*; the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*; and *National Register Bulletin 15, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (USDI 1981, 1983, 1991).

The goal of the Phase II evaluation was to determine the overall significance and eligibility of the site for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This was accomplished through a combination of detailed historic research and field investigations consisting of the excavation of shovel test pits and test units. This report contains a description of the archaeological site's physical and environmental setting, a cultural context for the site, a research design that describes methodology, previous research in the area, survey results, and conclusions with recommendations. Copies of all field notes, maps, correspondence, and historical research materials are on file at D+A's main office in Midlothian, Virginia.

Principal Investigator Hope Smith, PhD, oversaw the general course of the project, prepared the research strategy, and co-authored the report. Dara Friedberg, MS conducted historical research and co-authored the report. Lauren Gryctko served as crew chief, and Molly Martien, Christine Muron, Shannon Sullivan, and Natalie Williams served as field crew.

Figure 1-1: Aerial view of project area (red) with site, outlined in yellow. Source: Google Earth 2019

Received by VMRC September 3, 2020 /blh

2. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

Site 44LD1828 is located on Lenah Farm, a large agricultural property situated just north of John Mosby Highway (US-50) in Loudoun County, Virginia, (Figure 2-1). The site sits on the south end of a north-south oriented finger ridge overlooking a drainage to the south and east, a shallow draw to the west, and a farm road and field boundary to the north. Vegetation within the site consists of a copse of scrubby hardwoods with dense undergrowth. Tall fallow grasses surround the copse of trees.

Figure 2-1: Aerial view of site. Source: Google Earth 2019.

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GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Modest relief and low slopes are associated with the Mesozoic lowlands subprovince of the Piedmont region. The area is underlain by Mesozoic sedimentary and igneous rocks. A well-dissected, dendritic drainage pattern occurs throughout this region with broad, low ridges, extensive upland "flats" and shallow, sluggish drainage ways.

HYDROLOGY

Site 44LD1828 is drained by an intermittent stream that flows east into Broad Run, which runs into the Potomac River, which then drains into the Chesapeake Bay before ultimately draining into the Atlantic Ocean.

PEDOLOGY

Soil at Site 44LD1828 is composed of severely eroded Nestoria channery silt loam, which is characterized by a silty loam A horizon and a channery clay B horizon.

3. SITE 44LD1828 IN CONTEXT

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Site 44LD1828 was originally recorded by Thunderbird Archaeology as a multi-component site with two loci situated on the tops of two landforms divided by a single drainage. The northern locus (Locus I) was situated by a large stone-and-brick-lined depression measuring about 3 meters by 4.6 meters (10 feet by 15 feet). A shovel test excavated within the depression revealed a deep fill deposit that included whole bricks. The depression was interpreted as a nineteenth- through twentieth-century dwelling with a stone-lined cellar and brick chimney, based on the architectural material and the presence of whiteware, cut nails, ironstone, and Mason jar fragments. The southern locus (Locus II) consisted of an ephemeral scatter of pearlware and redware sherds and lithic debitage. Based on its light artifact signature, Locus II was not recommended for further evaluation. Locus I was recommended for further evaluation based on its structural feature and its nineteenth-century material.

COMPARISON WITH SIMILAR SITES IN LOUDOUN COUNTY

Site 44LD1828 is a very common site type for Loudoun County. According to VDHR records, there are 298 domestic sites with components dating to the Antebellum Period in Loudoun County. Of all the Antebellum domestic sites, only 29 have been determined to be Eligible or Potentially Eligible by VDHR, while 57 have been determined Not Eligible. The remainder have not been formally evaluated by VDHR. Sites that are determined Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP tend to have some combination of the following factors: good stratigraphic integrity, intact features, significant amounts of material culture, and association with important individuals, events, or underrepresented groups. Site 44LD1828 does not immediately appear to possess these qualities.

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4. RESEARCH DESIGN

OBJECTIVES

The Phase II evaluation of Site 44LD1828 was designed to assess the existence and subsequent integrity of subsurface deposits, to define the vertical and horizontal limits of the site, and to obtain sufficient information to make recommendations about the sites' eligibility for listing in the VLR and the NRHP. In order to be found significant, a resource must retain integrity. The seven aspects of integrity include:

Location Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

Design Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

Setting Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.

Materials Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

Workmanship Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

Feeling Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

Association Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

The sites were then evaluated using the four criteria (Criteria A-D) outlined by the NRHP. A cultural resource is gauged to be significant if at least one of four NRHP criteria can be applied to it. These four criteria are listed below:

A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

A cultural resource is thought to be significant if at least one of these four NRHP criteria can be applied to it. Criterion D typically applies to archaeological sites. In order to be capable of

yielding important information about the past, generally a site must possess artifacts, intact soil strata, structural remains and/or intact features, or other cultural features that make it possible to test historical hypotheses, corroborate and amplify currently available information, or reconstruct the sequence of the local archaeological record.

METHODS

Literature and Background Research

D+A conducted pertinent background research with the goal of establishing the appropriate cultural context for Site 44LD1828 as defined by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and the VDHR's *How to use Historic Contexts in Virginia: A Guide for Survey, Registration, Protection, and Treatment Projects* (VDHR 1992). Background research focused on identifying usage of the land throughout the historic period, similar previously identified cultural resources, previous cultural resource investigations of similar resource types in the region, and any additional cultural resource information referred to in documents and other archives. Research was undertaken at the VDHR, the Library of Virginia, and other repositories of archival materials deemed appropriate during the course of the project.

Archaeological Field Investigations

The field investigations of the sites were conducted at a level sufficient to determine the overall significance and NRHP eligibility of the site, as well as its vertical and horizontal extents.

The primary goal of any archaeological evaluation is to make recommendations concerning the eligibility of the resource for the NRHP. Archaeological resources are most frequently evaluated for eligibility under Criterion D: information potential. For a site to be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, it must possess the ability to provide new information on the prehistory or history of an area or region and exhibit stratigraphic integrity. Specific questions addressed by the evaluation survey include:

- With what cultural/temporal period(s) is the site associated? What are the temporal and spatial boundaries?
- What was the site's function? What do the recovered artifacts suggest about activities conducted at the site?
- How does the data recovered compare with other similar site types within the region?

Field Methods

The field techniques used must be selected based on local factors of landform, soil formation processes, historical land use, surface conditions, and the overall goal of the project. To ensure consistent levels of effort throughout the project area, and among all project investigators, standardized forms are used to record each class of information. Project maps were maintained

illustrating field conditions, survey techniques used, and the location of features identified. Photographs were taken of general field conditions, specific features, and fieldwork of significance. The field methods presented below were employed to evaluate Site 44LD1828 and address the preliminary research questions posed above.

Grid Establishment

Most of the shovel tests originally excavated at Site 44LD1828 were not placed on a grid: they were judgmentals and radials excavated at an interval of 7.5 meters (25 feet) or less. Therefore, there was no true grid to re-establish. Close-interval shovel testing was also not conducted, since the site had been well-defined at the Phase I level. Evaluation began with the excavation of test units oriented with magnetic north.

Test Units

Test units were placed around the cellar feature and beside positive shovel tests from the Phase I survey, which were still flagged and easy to locate. Test units measured 1-meter by 1-meter (3.2-feet by 3.2-feet) in size and were excavated stratigraphically. Cultural material recovered was bagged and labeled in reference to the level from which they were collected. When stratigraphic breaks were identified the newly encountered soil was uncovered completely. The ground surface prior to excavation, the top of any newly encountered strata, and the base of excavation of each test unit were photo-documented. Following completion of excavation, test units were photographed and profiled.

Laboratory Analysis

All artifacts generated in the course of archaeological evaluation study were provenienced in the field. Following fieldwork, the artifacts were transported to the laboratory facilities of D+A for processing, inventory, and analysis. Artifacts were processed in a manner designed to ensure their stability and to accommodate special analyses, if warranted. Following processing, all artifacts were inventoried using Microsoft Excel. A computer-printed artifact inventory has been included as an appendix to the report.

Analyses of historic material remains included standard typological methods applied as a prelude to chronological reconstruction. Artifacts were assigned dates through the comparison of identified artifacts with other material culture classes having documented use-popularity patterns. Ceramics and glass provided primary chronological information. Historic artifacts from the project area were also examined to establish use patterns and the functional nature of the sites.

Report Preparation and Artifact Curation

The Phase II evaluation results for the historic site were synthesized and summarized in this report. The results include archival research, fieldwork, and laboratory analysis. The report describes the results of these Phase II research elements, and the results are illustrated by selected maps and drawings. The NRHP eligibility for Site 44LD1828 is presented in the conclusions.

All research material and cultural material generated by this project will be curated according to the standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79 *Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*. All of the processed bags of artifacts were deposited in acid-free boxes for permanent storage and will be eventually returned to the property owner.

5. CULTURAL CONTEXT

The following section provides a brief summary of the general overarching regional historic themes relevant to Virginia and Loudoun County. The primary emphasis of this context focuses on the anthropological and material culture trends in history and describes how people throughout time could have left their archaeological mark on the landscape of the project area specifically. Prehistoric and historic occupation statistics and trends were analyzed, as were historic maps and available first-hand accounts which aided in establishing the appropriate cultural context for the project area as defined by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' *How to use Historic Contexts in Virginia: A Guide for Survey, Registration, Protection, and Treatment Projects* (VDHR 2011). Because several sites on the same property are receiving Phase II studies in 2019, though under different covers, a single historic context was completed encompassing all of the sites (Figure 5-1).

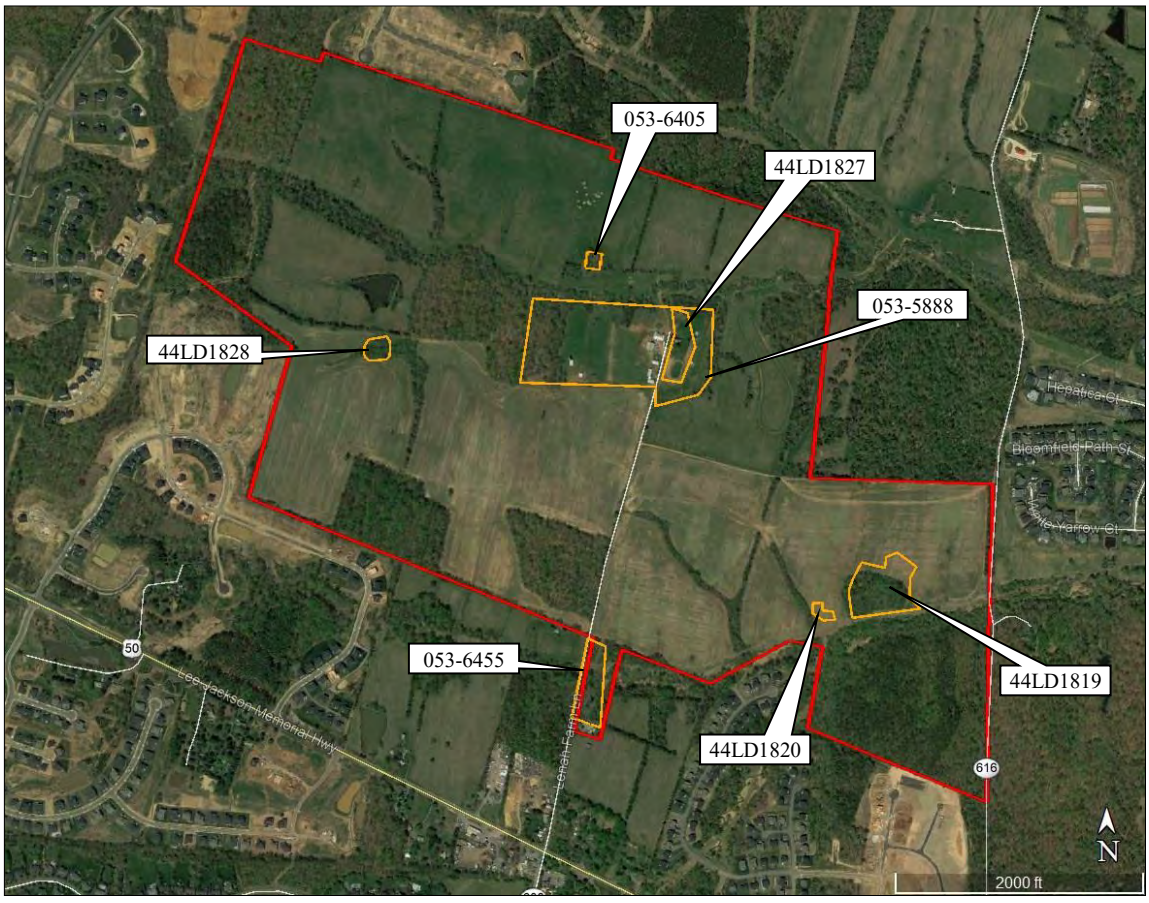

Figure 5-1: Modern aerial depicting the project area (red) and previously recorded resources (orange). Source: Google Earth

SETTLEMENT TO SOCIETY (1607 – 1750)

As European settlers moved up the Potomac River in the early seventeenth century, most settlement occurred along the east side of the river in Maryland. At this time, northern Virginia

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was considered too dangerous due to potential for conflict with native inhabitants. Official exploration began after 1648 (Luchsinger et al. 2006:3-4).

Although technically King of England after the execution of his father Charles I, Charles II spent nine years in exile. During this time, he granted his loyal supporters the Northern Neck of the colony of Virginia. The Northern Neck Proprietary consisted of nearly 5,282,000 acres of land between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers. From there it extended westward into much of northern Virginia, over the Alleghenies into present-day West Virginia (Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002:2). The Proprietary was in the hands of Thomas, Second Lord Culpeper, by 1681 and in the hands of his son-in-law Thomas, the fifth Lord Fairfax in 1692. Fairfax's primary goal in keeping his lands was the accumulation of rents. He appointed an agent, Robert Carter of Lancaster County, Virginia, to rent the Northern Neck lands for nominal quit rents, usually two shilling sterling per acre (Smith 2013:14).

Settlement in the eastern reaches of the proprietary occurred early, however, the area that now comprises Loudoun County remained a relatively dangerous region. While the German John Lederer explored the region in 1670 and found it to be virtually abandoned, the party did experience serious raids by northern tribes. The Treaty of Albany in 1722 would force American Indian nations west of the Blue Ridge. This buffer permitted an inward push of European settlers (Chambers 1983).

Permanent settlement of the region and the future Loudoun County began between the years 1725 and 1730 when it was part of Prince William County (Head 1908). As population increased in northern Virginia, the Virginia Assembly separated Prince William County and the portion north of Bull Run Creek became Fairfax County in 1742. What would eventually become Loudoun County was divided by the Catoctin-Bull Run ranges of low, rounded mountains; lower Loudoun (east of the range) and upper Loudoun (west of the range). The two areas developed quite differently. Germans, Scotch-Irish, and Quakers from the northern states settled in the northern end of the Loudoun Valley and established small communities and farms. Lower Loudoun's lands were granted to large landowners from Tidewater Virginia and Maryland eager to acquire new land in preparation for future tobacco plantations as soil became depleted on their land further east ("Loudoun History" n.d.). The patenting of Loudoun County land began in earnest in the 1720s.

Increasing population in the region led to a rise in land values which, in turn, drew some land speculators to acquire vast amounts of land. These speculators included such men as Benjamin Grayson, Catesby Cocke, George Eskridge, John Colvil, and William Fairfax (Williams 2011). In 1739, Catesby Cocke received many land patents among which was a patent for 1,856 acres adjoining Robert Carter, Jr.'s vast tract of land (NNG 1739). The northern portion of the project area was in the far southeast corner of this large land patent. It is likely that this is the Catesby Cocke of Belmont Bay who was clerk for Stafford, Prince William, and Fairfax counties, as each county formed, until 1746 (HABS 1933). Smaller patents were also given out. In 1741, Robert Foster patented 456 acres, which included the eastern portion of the project area (NNG 1741). Foster was a tobacco planter in Prince William County (Foster 2010).

After the successful introduction of the cash crop, the early economy of Virginia as a whole was centered primarily on the labor intensive cultivation of tobacco. It was tobacco that determined how roads were built, how taxes were collected, and where towns were established (Karnes

1998:8). As the popularity of the crop increased in Europe so too did the population of Virginia, as did planters' reliance on slave labor in lieu of indentured servants (Salmon 1983:11-12, 15, 20).

COLONY TO NATION (1750 – 1789)

In 1749, the total population of Cameron Parish, encompassing all of Fairfax County west of Difficult Run including the project area, was approximately 2,191 residents. Less than ten years later it had grown to 3,345 (Dames & Moore, Inc. 1997). This proved too populous to efficiently operate under a single government in such an expansive county as Fairfax was. In 1757, the Virginia House of Burgesses divided the county; the eastern portion remained Fairfax County while the western portion became Loudoun County. The new county was named for John Campbell, Fourth Earl of Loudoun, a Scottish nobleman who served as Commander-in-Chief for all British armed forces in North America and titular Governor of Virginia from 1756 to 1758. The crossroads at which a tavern had been established became Leesburg in 1758 when it became the county seat, approximately ten miles north of the project area. Unlike the quick growth that Fairfax County experienced, population growth in Loudoun County remained slow partially because of the lack of adequate roads.

Despite this hindrance, the county's agricultural economy flourished; tobacco grew well in the east, in the region of the project area, and wheat, oats, rye, and corn dominated the west. By the second half of the eighteenth century, Virginia annually exported over 55,000 hogsheads of tobacco valued at nearly three times that of the next most stable valuable commodity, which was wheat followed by corn (Luchsinger et al. 2006:3-6). An overall shift from tobacco to grains and corn had begun by the 1770s as soil increasingly became depleted of necessary nutrients and the demand for wheat grew (Smith 2013:16).

As the century wore on, earlier speculators cashed in on their investments, parceling out their huge holdings. Most of the larger landholders were concentrated in lower Loudoun (Dames & Moore, Inc. 1997). The land speculator William Ellzey purchased Cocke's land in 1760 (LCDB B:105; LCDB B:106). The land at this time included houses, buildings, orchards, etc. (LCDB B:105; LCDB B:106). A businessman and lawyer, Ellzey would construct a federal style house on part of his land c.1775 that became known as Fleetwood Farm, about a mile and a half north of the project area (Kozco 1989). John Sasser acquired 900 acres of the larger Cocke tract for 180£, again including houses, buildings, orchards, etc. (LCDB C:47; LCDB C:49).

In 1762, William Allen, of New Jersey, acquired Sasser's land for 360£ (LCDB D:592; LCDB D:593). Allen held the land until 1771, however it appears that Allen did not move from his home in New Jersey to Virginia until the mid-1770s (Allen 2012; LCDB H:201). In 1771, Allen sold 300 acres to Abraham Warford, who may have been Allen's nephew by marriage (LCDB H:201; Allen 2012). In 1773, Warford and others were ordered to open a road from Anthony Russell's land northeast of the project area to Mountain Road; this road may have extended just south of the project area and would have proved useful for its inhabitants (Figure 5-2) (Duncan and Miller 2013:106). In addition to minor roads, the project area was also near the major roads of the Carolina Road (predecessor of Route 15) and Mountain Road (predecessor of Braddock Road). All of the major roads aided in the growth and success of the eastern part of Loudoun in allowing the farmers and artisans to transport their products.

On a parcel adjoining Warford to the east, Robert Foster passed away in 1768, and it appears that his land was passed to Sarah Foster, either his wife or daughter, both of whom were named Sarah. In 1771, Sarah Foster leased and released 226 acres of Foster land, including houses, buildings, orchards, etc., to Benjamin Mason for 77₤ (LCDB H:55; LCDB H:57). Benjamin Mason held the land for six years and in 1777, it was leased and released to Charles Duncan (also seen as Dunkin) from his son George Mason, likely Duncan's brother-in-law (LCDB L:341; LCDB L:343).

The Museum for Early Southern Decorative Arts (MESDA) identifies Duncan as one of the earliest potters in Loudoun County (Bertsch et al. c.2008:15). Duncan was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia and his sister, Fannie, married a captain of a merchant ship, Manlove Tarrant. It appears that Charles traveled with his brother-in-law and then lived for a number of years in Massachusetts where he learned the pottery trade. Potters in Massachusetts largely produced utilitarian redware vessels (Bertsch 2007:2-3).

After several years in Massachusetts, Duncan returned to Virginia and settled in Loudoun where, according to family, he started an earthenware "manufacturing establishment there, on extensive scale, and pursued the business successfully" (quoted in Bertsch 2007:3). Duncan married Susanna Mason around 1776 and purchased land encompassing the eastern portion of the project area for 100₤ (Bertsch 2007:3; LCDB L:343). According to a deposition given in 1826 for a chancery case, Duncan's sons were seen "frequently delivering potters ware to different stores" in the county (quoted in Bertsch 2007:4).

Duncan may have been one of the few early artisans in the county, as its primary economy continued to be based on agriculture. While the market for crops grown in Virginia and throughout America was in high demand in European markets, tensions between the colonies and England began to put a strain on trade. At the end of the Seven Years' War (or the French and Indian War in North America) in 1763, the British government had an immense amount of debt. To pay it, Parliament imposed heavy taxes on its subjects and tightened the administration of trade and navigation acts (Salmon 1983:22). These actions sparked a strong response from the colonies. In 1774, the Virginia Convention adopted resolves against the importation of British goods and the importation of slaves. It also required each county to form a volunteer company of cavalry or infantry to prepare for an armed conflict.

Loudoun County provided a significant number of men, nearly 1,800, to serve in the militia and later the continental army once war broke out (Head 1908). While the county was not the site of any major fighting during the Revolutionary War, a number of troop movements took place in the region. Additionally, the county gained the nickname "Breadbasket of the Revolution" as the majority of the grain produced supplied the continental army ("Loudoun History" n.d.).

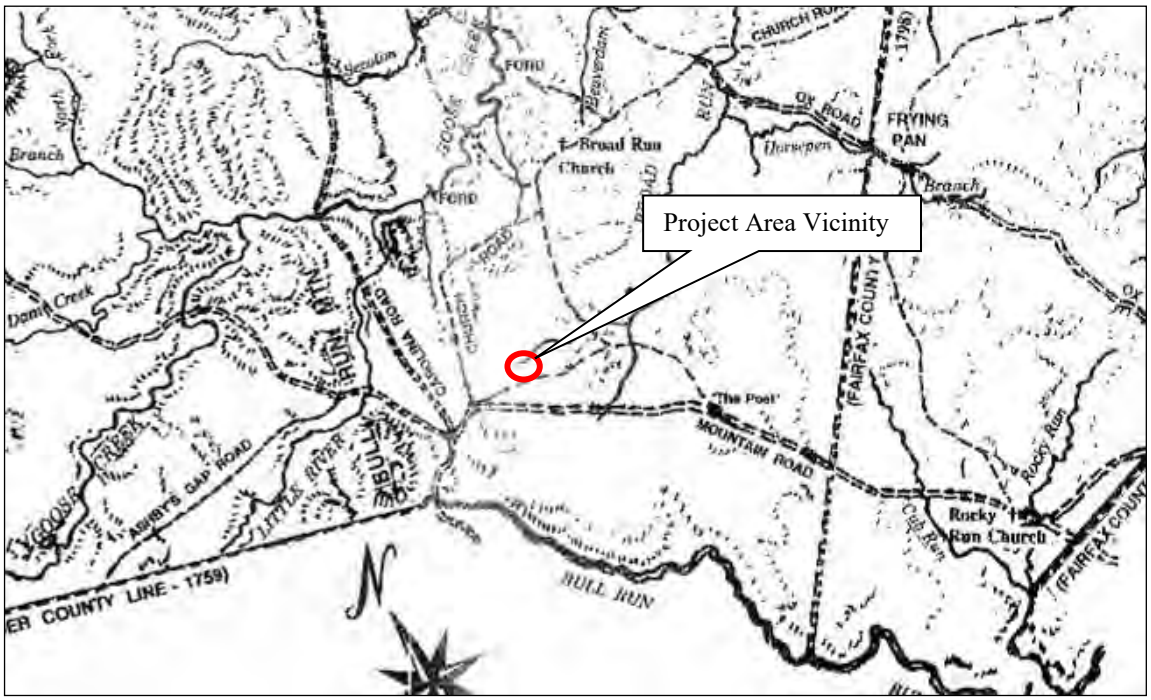

Figure 5-2: Detail of *Loudoun and Fairfax County Roads*, c. 1757, depicting the general vicinity of the project area. Source: Phillips 1996

EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789 – 1830)

In the years following the Revolution, the upper piedmont of Virginia was becoming less exclusively rural and agricultural and new towns established themselves as the population of Loudoun County increased (Head 1908). Additionally, there was a distinct shift in its agricultural system. The intensive tobacco cultivation previously pursued in lower Loudoun had succeeded in severely depleting the area's soils of much-needed nutrients, making the crop unprofitable and leading farmers to explore other options. Grains surpassed tobacco in economic importance in Loudoun County during this time and numerous water-powered mills related to the processing were constructed along many of the watercourses throughout the county (Scheel 1987; Head 1908). Additionally, general changes were made to outdated agricultural practices resulting in increased crop yields due to the use of fertilizers and crop rotations systems (Dames & Moore, Inc. 1997).

Before and during the War for Independence, northern Virginia was faced with economic instability with Great Britain. Therefore, it was not until after the war that widespread establishment of plantations throughout the region took place. The population of Loudoun County rose by 15-percent from 18,962 residents in 1790 to 21,939 in 1830. The slave population also rose, by about 33-percent from 4,030 enslaved individuals to 5,363 (USCB).

As lower Loudoun County became more populated, overland transportation improved making an impression on the economic and cultural life of the entire county. In 1806, the Little River Turnpike Company (present day U.S. Route 50) opened 34 miles of road, paved with cut stones, leading from Alexandria into Loudoun County. North of Little River Turnpike, the village of Springfield was established in 1801 with the opening of a post office (Scheel n.d.). Springfield was named for a popular fresh water spring there and is also known as Gum Spring (it would later

become Arcola, less than two miles east of the project area). In 1810, the town of Aldie, less than four miles west of the project area, was created. It was laid out by Charles Fenton Mercer on part of his plantation at the extreme end of the Little River Turnpike (Williams 2011:167). South of the project area, a tollhouse for the new turnpike was erected in what is now Lenah.

The project area itself remained under the ownership of the Duncan and Warford families. The Duncan family continued to own a portion of the project area. Charles Duncan passed away in 1807. In his last will and testament, he left his estate to his wife and two daughters, Catherine and Susanna, to be kept undivided during their lives (LCWB H:172). Among items listed in an inventory of his estate were a "set of clay mill irons," another indication of his profession of a pottery (LCWB H:235). Upon the death his wife in 1827, the estate was left to her living children and grandchildren of her deceased child (Bertsch et al. c.2008:15). The land, however, remained in the family until the 1830s.

In the northern portion of the project area, Abraham Warford passed away c.1796 and left 150 acres, on which he was living, to his son William and the remaining 100 acres to his wife, Hannah, followed by his daughters (LCWB F:470). Although the Warford's owned the land, gravestones within the project area indicate that it was being lived on by the Lee's as early as 1828.[1] One of Abraham Warford's daughters, Theodocia Warford, married Joshua Lee in 1799. Joshua had purchased adjacent land north and east of the project area.

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830 – 1860)

Revitalization of the soils of Loudoun County through the implementation of more sophisticated farming techniques kept the agriculturally based economy of Loudoun County steady and additional roads helped to further increase the growth and development of villages and towns. Improved transportation routes were needed for the reliable movement of goods and produce to market, and homesteads continued to form around the network of interior roads.

It appears that this portion of southern Loudoun County had a diverse population. About one and a half miles northwest of the project area was "Negro Mountain," so named because, according to local lore, a large community of free blacks became established there during the Antebellum Period (Smith et al. 2004:124). About one mile west of the project area, the Mount Zion Old School Primitive Baptist Church was founded by former members of the county's Little River Baptist Church. A church was constructed in 1851 at a high point at the intersection of the Little River Turnpike and the Old Carolina Road (O'Brien 1997). About a mile east of the tollhouse stood Matthew P. Lee's Arcola Post Office, Arcola, beginning in 1831 (Scheel c.2002:93).

Ownership of the project area changed hands during this time (Figure 5-3). As per an 1835 court case between Abraham Warford et al. and Elizabeth Warford et al., county commissioner William Mershon was ordered to sell the Warford property. George Briscoe purchased 231 acres, including the northern portion of the project area, for $1,156.80 in 1837 (LCDB 4I:353). He turned around and sold it the following year to Alexander D. Lee for $1,500.00 (LCDB 4L:331).

[1] This is the gravestone of Sarah Jane Lee, the baby of Alexander D. Lee, son of Joshua and Theodocia, and Alice Delilah Jones.

Given that there are graves within the Lee family cemetery in the northern portion of the project area before their purchase of the property, that his mother was the daughter of Abraham Warford, and his father owned adjacent land to the north, it is likely that Alexander Lee was living on the property prior to the purchase. In fact, Lee purchased several adjoining properties in 1838 and 1839 some of which he soon sold. He was identified in the 1850 census as a farmer (USCB 1850). Alexander D. Lee sold to Alexander G. Smith more than 407 acres in 1843 for $2,258.00, including a portion of the project area (LCDB 4S:325). After the sale, Smith sold one acre for the Lee family cemetery back to Lee (LCDB 4U:216). An 1854 map drawn by Yardley Taylor places A.D. Lee northeast of the project area (Figure 5-4). On the property, it appears that Alexander G. Smith largely raised livestock, wheat, corn, and oats, potatoes, hay, and produced wool and butter (USCB Agricultural Schedule 1850).

The eastern end of the project area also changed hands. In 1839, Alexander D. Lee purchased the former Duncan property for $400 (LCDB 4N:231). He then sold it in 1849. William and Asa Rogers purchased 218 acres from Alexander D. Lee and his brother Matthew P. Lee for $1,749.70 (LCDB 5B:140). The bulk of this purchase had been from Alexander with Matthew contributing three acres at what is now Fleetwood Road. William Rogers is identified in the 1850 federal census as a farmer (USCB 1850). In the 1830s and into the 1840s, Asa Rogers operated a store in Middleburg (AG 26 November 1839). In 1846, General Asa Rogers became a state senator, representing Loudoun and Fairfax counties (AG 26 January 1846). It appears that the brothers largely used their land to raise livestock (USCB Agricultural Schedule 1860).

The Rogers family actually had a vast amount of land including Oakham Farm in Middleburg (VDHR #053-0091). William Rogers entered into several business dealings, sometime having one or more brother co-signing the deed. Over time William had business disagreements and was forced to sell property to settle debts (Covington and Kimball 2015:8/20-8/21). This may have led to the sale of the property from Lee in the 1860s. In the middle of the Civil War, William and Asa Rogers sold their 221 acres to Spencer Anis Buckner for $4,446.75 (LCDB 5U:305). Buckner was identified in the 1860 census as a farmer and had 41 enslaved individuals (USCB 1860; USCB Slave Schedule 1860).

By 1860 the county's agricultural production was at or near the top for such crops as corn and wheat. This success was based partly on the good land in the region and partly on the large slave population held in the county. Of the 21,774 people in the Loudoun in 1860, 25 percent were slaves and of the 670 slaveholders, the vast majority held fewer than 10 slaves (USCB 1860). In 1850, Smith was identified as having nine enslaved individuals; William Rogers is identified as having 13 enslaved individuals and Asa as having 17 (USCB Slave Schedule 1850).

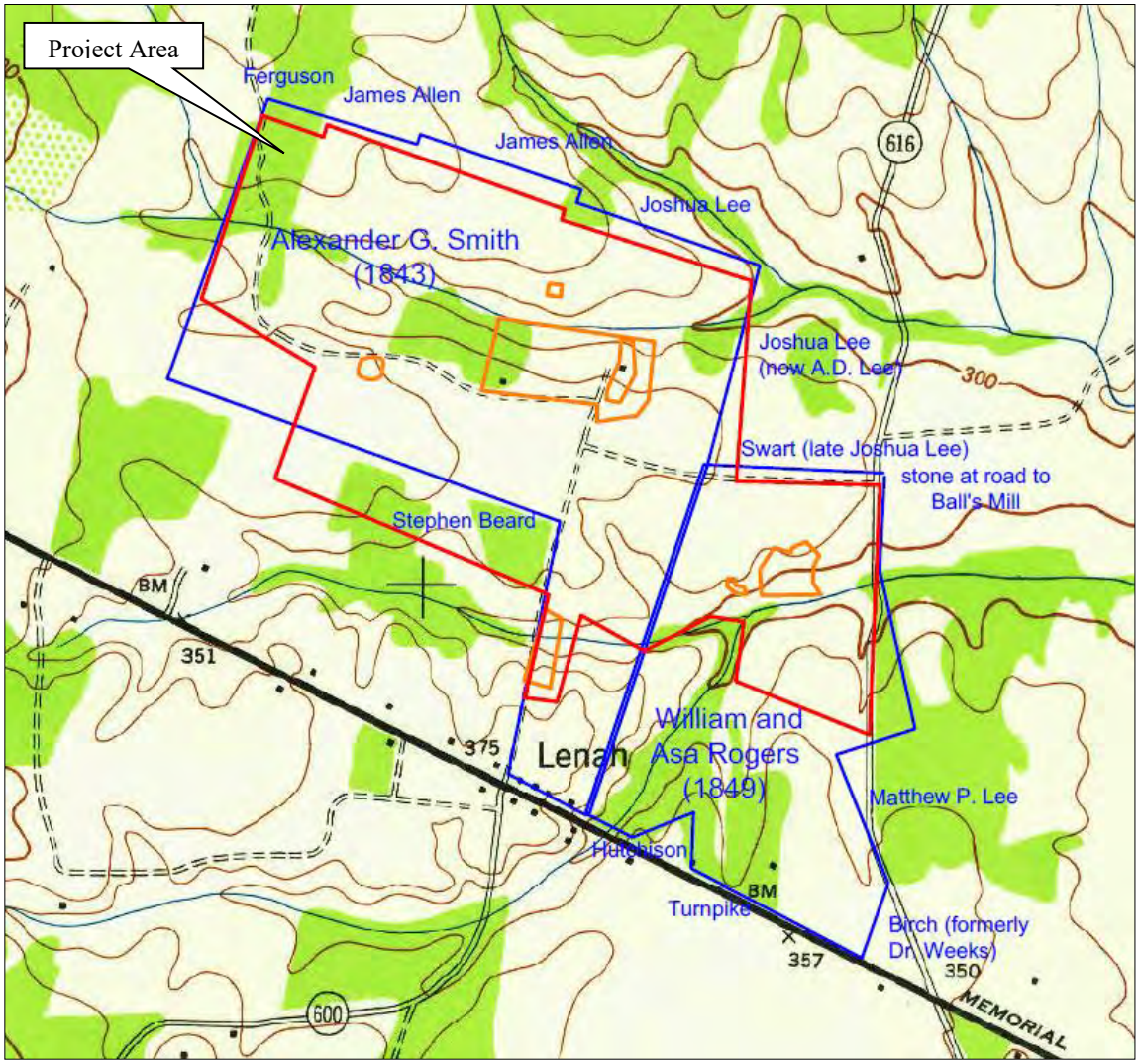

Figure 5-3: Approximate locations of parcels owned in 1850 (blue) in the vicinity of the project area (red) and previously recorded sites (orange) overlaid on a 1943 topographic map. Source: USGS; LCDB 4S:325; LCDB 5B:140

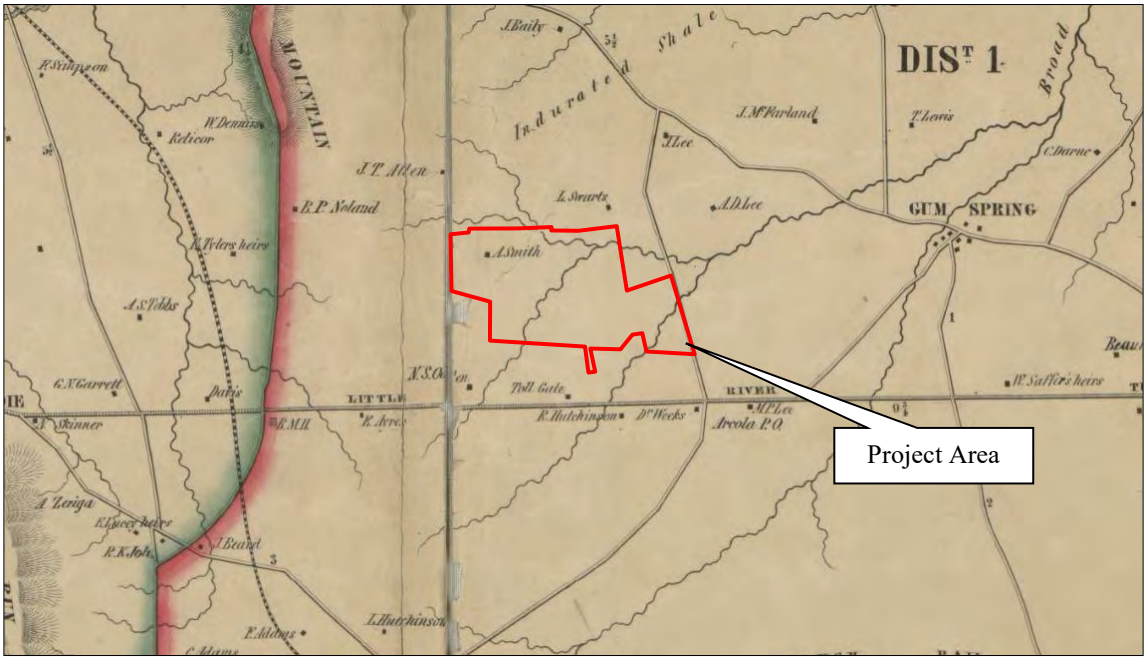

Figure 5-4: Detail of *Map of Loudoun County, Virginia*, by Yardley Taylor in 1854, depicting the project area. Source: Library of Congress

CIVIL WAR (1861 – 1865)

In 1861, residents of Loudoun County were split over the issue of secession. Upper Loudoun was composed of Quakers and Germans who opposed slavery and secession, while the landed gentry in the southern part of the county, who farmed using slave labor, favored secession ("Loudoun History" n.d.). Nevertheless, the county vote came out 1626 to 726 in favor of secession. Loudoun County then raised large numbers of men for the Confederate forces and soldiers formed part, if not all, of the 8th Virginia Regiment, Loudoun Guard, Loudoun Cavalry, and White's Battalion of Cavalry, as well as Mosby's Partisan Rangers (Head 1908).

Confederate forces originally occupied Leesburg; they were, however, ordered to evacuate in March of 1862, destroying all forage, mills, barns, and haystacks in the surrounding countryside on the way out. Confederates were quickly replaced by Federals and after a short stay, it was declared that "Leesburg and its vicinity now perfectly safe without a garrison" (quoted in JMAI 2007:13). From this point the region remained no-man's land under the quasi control of the federal government.

No major battles were fought within Loudoun County, however, lesser engagements took place at Edwards' Ferry, Balls Bluff, Snickersville (now Bluemont), Leesburg, Middleburg, Hamilton, Waterford, Union, Ashby's Gap and Aldie among others (Head 1908). The Battles of Aldie, Middleburg, and Upperville were cavalry battles that were part of the Gettysburg campaign as Gen. Robert E. Lee's infantry marched north in the Shenandoah Valley. Confederate Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart and his troops worked to screen Confederate movement north and to defend the principle gaps of the Blue Ridge Mountain, namely Ashby's Gap and Snicker's Gap, from infiltration. These battles took place between June 17 and 21, 1861 (Lowe et al. 2004:1).

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With this troop movement towards Pennsylvania, it became Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's five-brigade cavalry's mission to screen the army's advance. Stuart ordered Col. Munford to Aldie's Gap in the Bull Run Mountains. On the morning of June 17, Union cavalry was also on route to Aldie Gap via Little River Turnpike. The opponents clashed in Aldie. After Union reinforcements charged into the fray late in the day and under orders from Maj. Gen. Stuart, Col. Munford and his men withdrew west towards Middleburg (NPS 2004:5). The project area lies approximately one mile east of the battlefield as defined by the ABPP (Figure 5-5).

The county also witnessed a number of troop movements. Each time, the county was wiped clean of forage and horses, often leaving county residents in dire straits. It appears that the Federals took supplies from the Smith farm. In 1899, Henry M. Smith, son of Alexander G. Smith applied for relief under H.R. 7616; he received $1,695 (*Congressional Record* 1900:376; "Sixty-Third Congress" n.d.).[2]

A number of county residents fought back as members of Confederate Col. John S. Mosby's Rangers. Although he operated between the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers, the core of his territory extended "From Snickersville along the Blue Ridge Mountains to Linden; thence to Salem (now called Marshall); to the Plains; then along the Blue Ridge Mountains to Aldie and from then along the turnpike to the place of beginning, Snickersville" (Williams 2011:214).

In July 1864, the Union Army send a cavalry force of 150 men into Loudoun to route out Mosby and his Rangers. After searching the Blue Ridge, they turned east on the Little River Turnpike. Mosby had a force of about 175 men and learned of the Federals mission. Mosby's men proceeded to a point on the Little River Turnpike slightly east of Mount Zion church, which had long served as a reference point for troops in the area, and attacked the Federals. Mosby captured Union Maj. Forbes and the remainder of the Union forces fled. Accounts of the number of casualties varied, but reliable accounts indicate that more than 105 Union soldiers were either killed, wounded, or captured, while Mosby's losses were one man was killed and six wounded (O'Brien 1997).

[2] H.R. 7616 allowed for claims for "stores and supplies taken and used by the United States Army" (*The Committee of the Whole* n.d.).

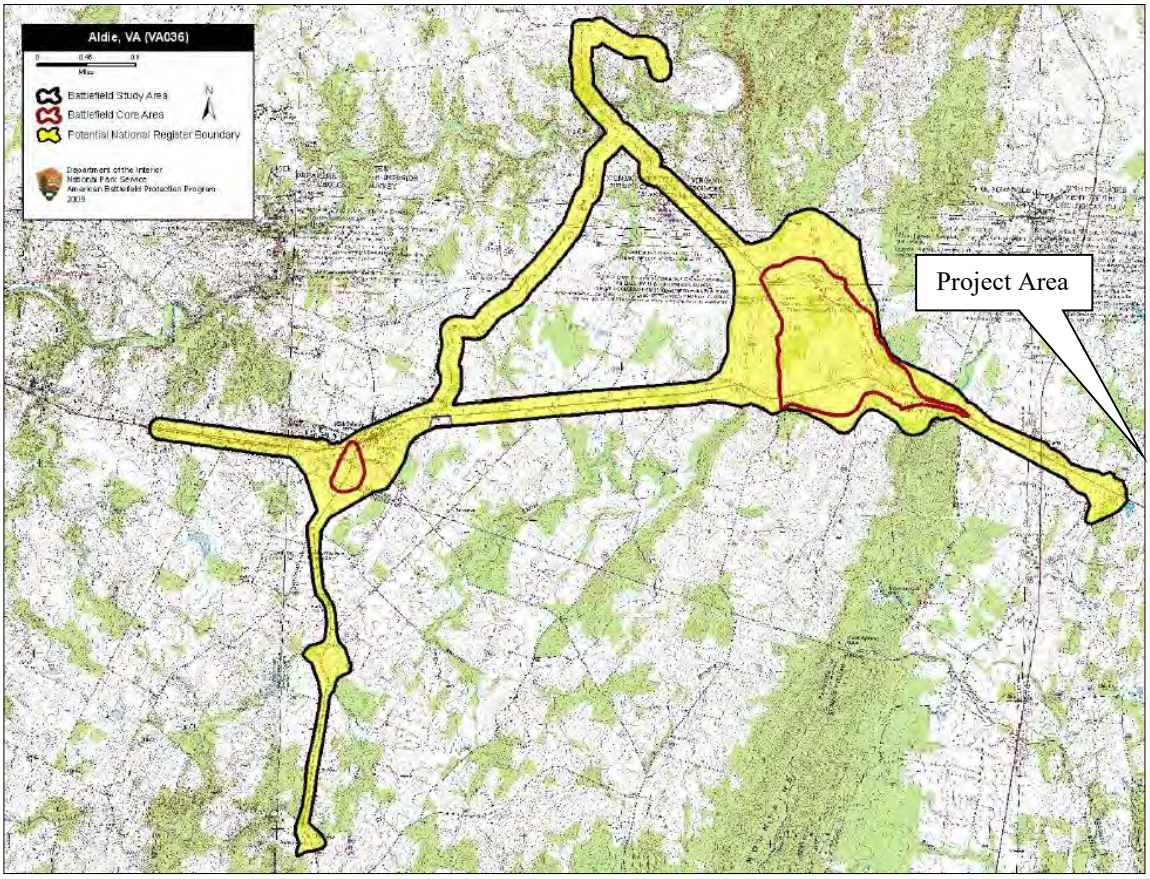

Figure 5-5: ABPP map of *Aldie, VA (VA036)*, the project area is outside of the frame of the map. Source: ABPP

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865 – 1917)

The Civil War affected Virginia severely. There was a heavy loss of life, the economy was devastated, and many soldiers returned home to find their farms destroyed. While Loudoun County was spared some of the harshest devastation experienced in nearby counties, nearly all of the grist mills and manufacturing establishments had been destroyed, mill-dams cut, ponds drained, and railroad depots, bridges, and trestles burned. All farm animals near the track of armies had been seized or killed; horses, mules, cows, and other domestic animals had almost disappeared except in secluded areas. Farm buildings were dismantled or burned, houses ruined, fences destroyed, corn, meat, and other food products taken (Head 1908). Land was nearly worthless and many of the owners no longer had capital, farm animals, or farming tools.

As with much of Virginia, economic realities following the end of the Civil War resulted in slow redevelopment of Loudoun's agricultural and industrial capabilities. Road and railway infrastructure was slowly rebuilt as industry and agriculture struggled to gain a foothold in the post-Civil War south. In upper Loudoun County the railroad was repaired and helped the agricultural economy slowly rebuild by allowing farmers to get produce to markets (Head 1908). In the northern half of the project area, Alexander G. Smith and his wife continued to reside on their property in 1870, with their son Edward and his family. On adjoining property was Alexander's other son, Henry and his family. Both sons were identified as farmers (USCB 1870). On the Smith farms in 1880 were livestock and additional products included butter, corn, wheat,

potatoes, and apples (USCB Agricultural Schedule 1880).[3] Alexander G. Smith passed away in 1885 and left his farm, on which he had been living, to his sons Edward A. and Henry M. Smith to be equally divided between the two; Henry acquired the land which encompassed the project area (LCWB 3G:308; LCDB 4S:325).

Throughout the south, the biggest adjustment after the war was elimination of slave labor. Many former slaves stayed on as tenant farmers. This became a common institution and many former slaves in Loudoun County stayed on as farmers, laborers, and artisans (Andre 2008:5-6). Before the Civil War there had been a free black presence in the county, just over 1,200 in 1860 (USCB). This community served an integral role in the development of Loudoun after the war (Andre 2008:5). In 1888, the community at Negro Mountain received a post office and it became known as Watson. In November 1896, an African-American Baptist Church opened nearby as the First Baptist Church of Watson. This became a mixed race community when a Presbyterian Church opened in the early twentieth century serving a largely Caucasian congregation (Smith et al. 2004:124).

Matthew P. Lee's Arcola Post Office on the Turnpike had moved east in 1868 to Gum Spring, today's Arcola. However, just as the community of Watson became established Lenah, south of the project area, also became established in 1888 when a new post office opened. This was quickly followed by a store at Little River Turnpike and Lenah Road. The community grew and in 1896 Lenah opened a schoolhouse for white children. Henry M. Smith and his wife Elizabeth A. sold the Broad Run District school trustees a half-acre lot for the school (Scheel c.2002:94). In 1908, Lenah had a population of 25 residents (Head 1908:77).

Continuing a movement that had begun prior to the Civil War, an influx of northerners, attracted to the moderate climate and lower land prices, settled in northern Virginia. They brought with them improved methods for farming and helped rebuild the agricultural system. This transition took place in part of the project area. When William and Asa Rogers sold their property 1866 it was to Freeborn H. Page of Essex County, New York. The property was sold for $3,000.00 and, according to the deed, it was known as *Oregon* (LCDB 5V:191). It does not appear, however, that Page moved to Virginia and he may have leased the property. At some point he sold the property to the Royce family, John S. and Louisa M. Royce of Livingston County, New York (LCDB 7C:350). It also does not appear that they moved to Virginia, however when Louisa Royce sold the property to Henry M. Smith in 1889 she was living in Washington, D.C. The property that Smith was adding to his already ample holdings consisted of 427 acres formed by multiple parcels and purchased for $3,000.00 (Figure 5-6) (LCDB 7C:350).

Henry M. Smith passed away in 1910. In his last will and testament he left to his daughter Annie B. James, for his son William H. Smith, 150 acres of the northwest portion of the home farm; to Annie B. James 250 acres of the home farm, the southeast portion where he was living, and 66 acres known as the Brown tract; to his son Charles A. Smith he left a house in Baltimore; to Charles A. Smith and his daughter Laura L. Hutchison he left 235 acres known as Viall land to be sold; and he directed the sale of his land on the south side of Little River Turnpike known as Roseville Farm (LCWB 3S:469).

[3] On the Agricultural Census, Alexander G. Smith is identified as "Rents for shares of products."

By 1900, Loudoun County's economic and agricultural recovery was complete, and it was surpassed only by Augusta and Rockingham Counties in the monetary value of the county's farms. For that same year, Loudoun was ranked first in the state in the number of dairy cows (Head 1908). A number of America's wealthy bought former plantations in Loudoun and turned them into showplaces known for their architecture and livestock ("Loudoun History" n.d.).

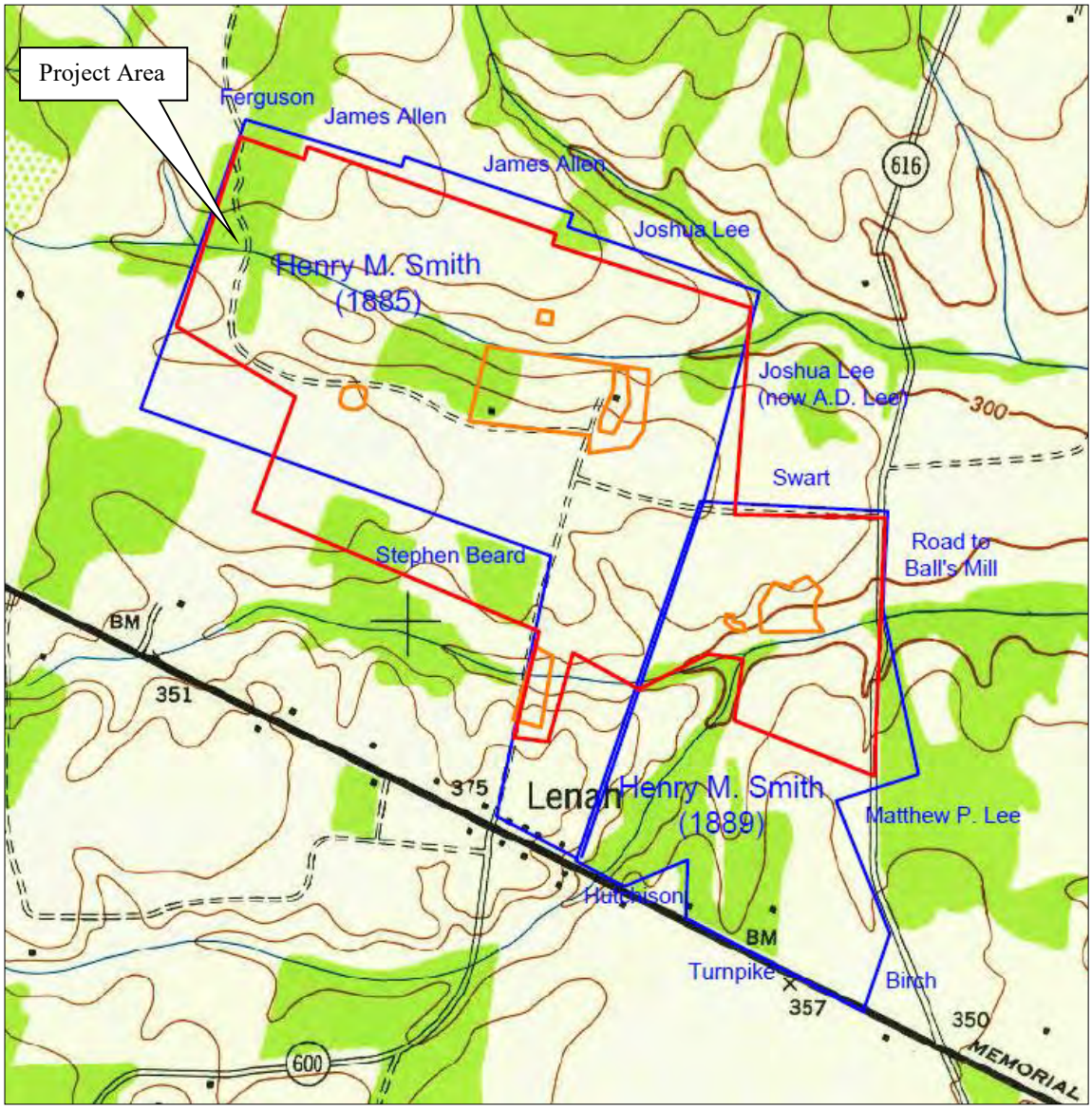

Figure 5-6: Approximate locations of parcels owned in 1900 (blue) in the vicinity of the project area (red) and previously recorded sites (orange) overlaid on a 1943 topographic map. Source: USGS; LCDB 4S:325; LCDB 7C:350; LCWB 3G:306[4]

[4] Though Henry M. Smith owned other adjacent and nearby parcels of land, only those which included the project area have been mapped.

WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1917 – 1945)

Loudoun County's economy continued to rely on agriculture through World War II. The landscape was filled with modest sized farms (175 acres or less) mostly owned by Caucasians, although African Americans owned approximately 25 percent (Goode and Traum 2012:5). These farms lined a slowly growing network of roads. By 1920, the county had only 10 incorporated towns, none of which had a population of more than 2,500. By this time, 81-percent of Loudoun farmland was improved with the major agricultural products being corn, wheat, dairy products, and the shipping of beef and pork (Snyder and Carroll 2009:27).

In addition to the stimulation of patriotism in the county, the impact of World War I also elevated the prices of Loudoun farm products allowing it to keep its status among the wealthiest counties (Poland 2005:317). Even with the recession of 1921, by 1926 it ranked 1st in the state in percentage of improved land, 2nd in the per capita value of livestock, 3rd in the per capita county wealth, 4th in total value of all farm property, and 9th in total value of all crops. These high ranks are more impressive against the fact that the county ranked 19th in size. The survey also notes that new agricultural developments were widespread in Loudoun at this time and that the vast majority of the younger population obtained a college education before returning to the farm. The raising of purebred livestock, particularly horses and cattle were at the forefront of the agricultural movement (Deck et al. 1926:106). The importance of the area, and a reflection of transportation changes with the growing popularity of the automobile, is seen in the blacktopping of Route 50 in 1922-23 (Scheel c.2002:95).

Annie B. James continued to live on the farm which encompassed the project area. In 1920 she lived with her husband Beverly James (a farmer), brother William H. Smith (a farmer), niece Elizabeth, foster child Walter James, aunt Matilda Moss, and a laborer Lionel Ambler (USCB 1920). She passed away in 1929 and left her estate to be equally divided into three parts to her brother William H. Smith, sister Laura Lee Hutchison, and in trust for her brother Charles A. Smith (LCWB 3W:138).

Before her death, Louisville Real Estate Development Co. planned a subdivision around the village of Lenah in 1927 and named it Roseville, likely named after Roseville Farm on the Little River Turnpike (Figure 5-7) (LCWB 3S:469). The estates of Orrison, Smith, James, and Hutchison were included in the new plan (LCDB 9Z:266). The project area was part of Tracts 17, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, and 29. The Louisville Real Estate and Development Company was a nationally known organization that dealt with large subdivisions (*RTD* 1 January 1928).

With the area now subdivided, slightly smaller parcels of James land were sold though several lots were combined in single purchases. Before her death, James had sold some land to Thomas R. Keith and then jointly repurchased Tracts 27 and 28 with Charles Lionel Ambler, a World War I veteran (LCDB 9Z:238; LCDB 9Z:269). Keith sold Tract 26 to Lucien Keith (LCDB 9Z:289). She also sold Tract 29 (62.1 acres) to C.A. Whaley (DB 9Z:276).

Daniel C. Sands consolidated the project area in 1929. He purchased Tracts 17, 20, 21, 22, and 23 (159.1 acres) of the project area from C.C. and Olive Saffer who had just purchased it from the James estate (LCDB 10D:251; LCDB 10D:333; LCDB 10K:432). He purchased Tract 26 (98.7) from Lucien Keith for $9,317.65; Tracts 27 and 28 (100.5 acres) from Charles Lionel Ambler for

$1,250.00; and Tract 29 from C.A. Whaley (LCDB 10E:92; LCDB 10E:65; LCDB 10E:124). Sands was a local fox hunter and avid sportsman, for example in 1932 he laid out the Glenwood Race Course north of Middleburg (VHLCS 1981). A 1937 aerial of the area depicts fields crisscrossed by farm roads and with patches of trees (Figure 5-8).

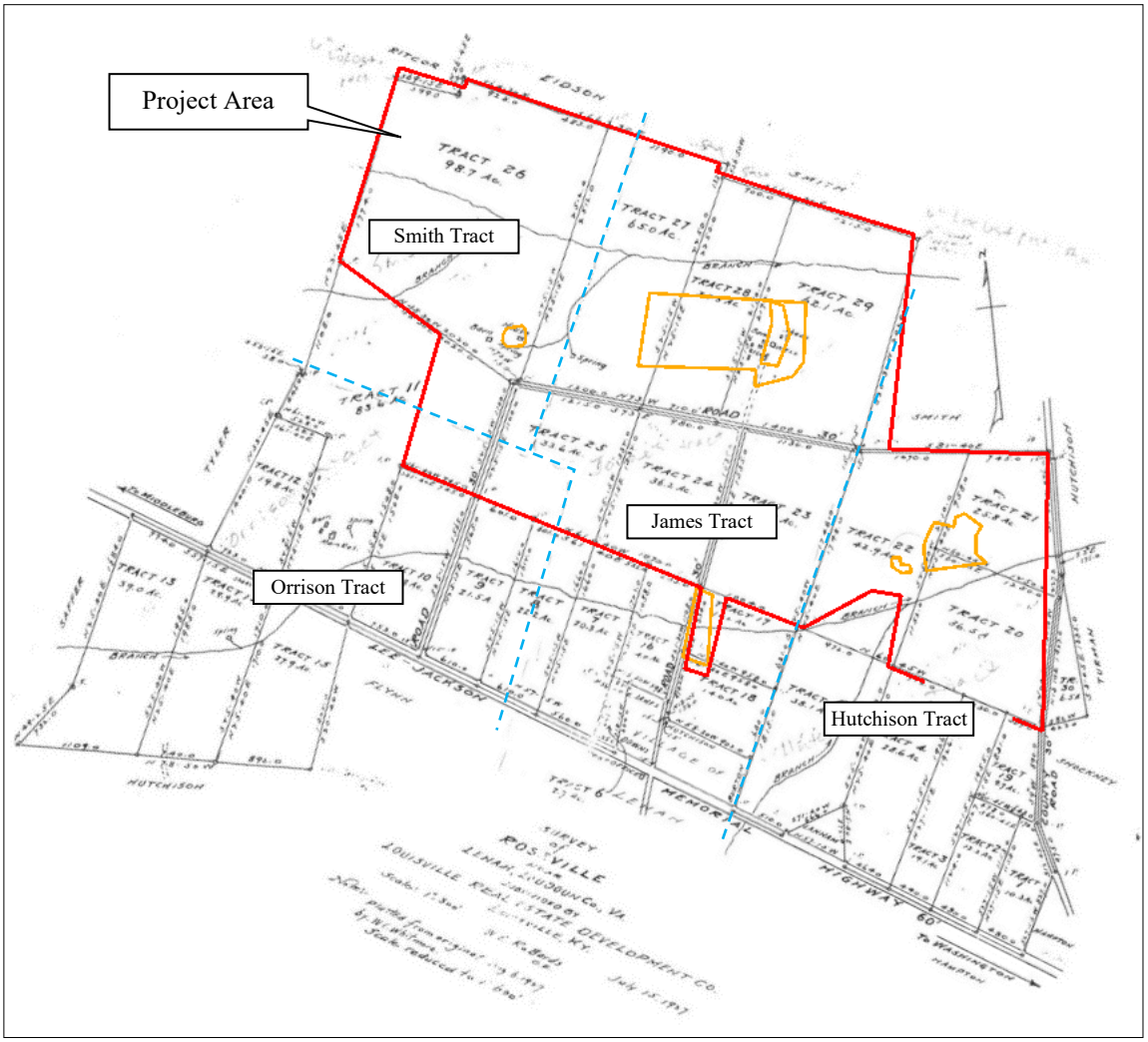

Figure 5-7: 1927 plat of Roseville depicting the project area (red) and previously recorded resources (orange). Source: LCPB 14:14

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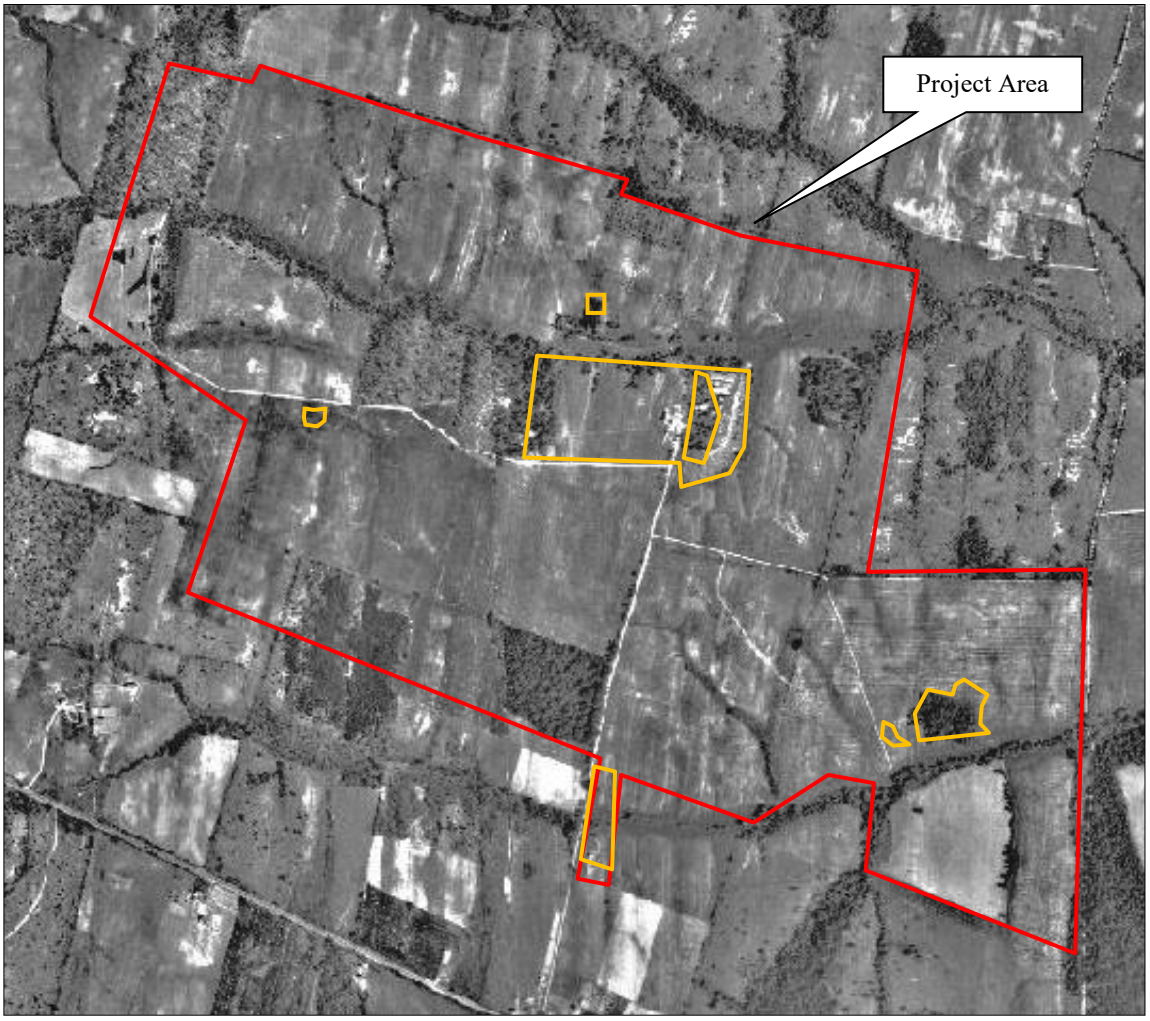

Figure 5-8: Detail of 1937 aerial depicting the project area. Source: LCOMGI

NEW DOMINION (1945 – PRESENT)

Following World War II, the majority of the county remained rural, although the gradual shift away from agriculture hastened in the county as many farmers took jobs in the city. At the same time, the metropolitan Washington, D.C. area began a period of rapid growth and major road improvements were made making commuting to the city from Loudoun County much easier, attracting more and more people to the eastern part of the county. By the 1950s Loudoun County remained largely rural with only some areas of "outer suburbia." From the county's founding, Loudoun has had a fairly steady population from between approximately 19,000 residents to approximately 24,000. In the second half of the twentieth century, this completely changed as the population soared, increasing by 590 percent from 24,540 residents in 1960 to 169,599 in 2000 (USCB).

With massive transportation innovations and improvements in the twentieth century, southeastern Loudoun County would begin to witness a distinct shift in culture. In Arlington, it was becoming harder for National Airport to handle the increasing air traffic despite enlargements to the facility in the 1950s. As airline traffic in the Washington, D.C. region increased, the federal government determined a need for a new international airport. The Chantilly site was chosen in 1958 and

property was purchased or condemned between 1959 and 1960. Dulles airport opened on November 17, 1962 (Scheel 2002).

The combination of the airport and arrival of sewer and water infrastructure completely changed lower Loudoun from farmland to a suburb (Poland 2012: 202). Small and large subdivisions began to spring up. As the region became more populated, highways were constructed and roads were widened. Today, the construction of subdivisions has spread as the population of northern Virginia exploded encroaching ever closer to the project area.

In the 1950s, Henry T. McKnight purchased 500 acres of land including the project area (LCDB 13U:353). This may be the McKnight of Vienna who was a cattle farmer and owner and operator of Cornwell Farms (*RTD* 10 September 1956). He also headed the National Farm Chemurgic Council, a group of influential farm, industry, scientific and government leaders that "has long pioneered in promoting industrial uses for such items as corncobs, soybeans, peanuts, and other farm products" (quoted in *RTD* 25 April 1955). Under his ownership, the project area remained mostly unchanged (Figure 5-9) Though buildings near the west end (Site #44LD1828) appear to have been demolished

The developer Randolph D. Rouse purchased multiple parcels in 1964 which included the project area (Figure 5-10) (LCDB 435:70). Creator of Randolph D. Rouse Enterprises, he was a developer of some major areas including Seven Corners Shopping Center. In addition to his profession, Rouse was an avid horseman and built infrastructure for that purpose: a clubhouse for the Fairfax Hunt and steeplechase course in Reston and Belmont (Moon and Shapiro 2017). Though he resided in Arlington, he had the farm near Aldie (EPR 2016). After his death in 2017, successors of the trust that he had created for the property sold the land.

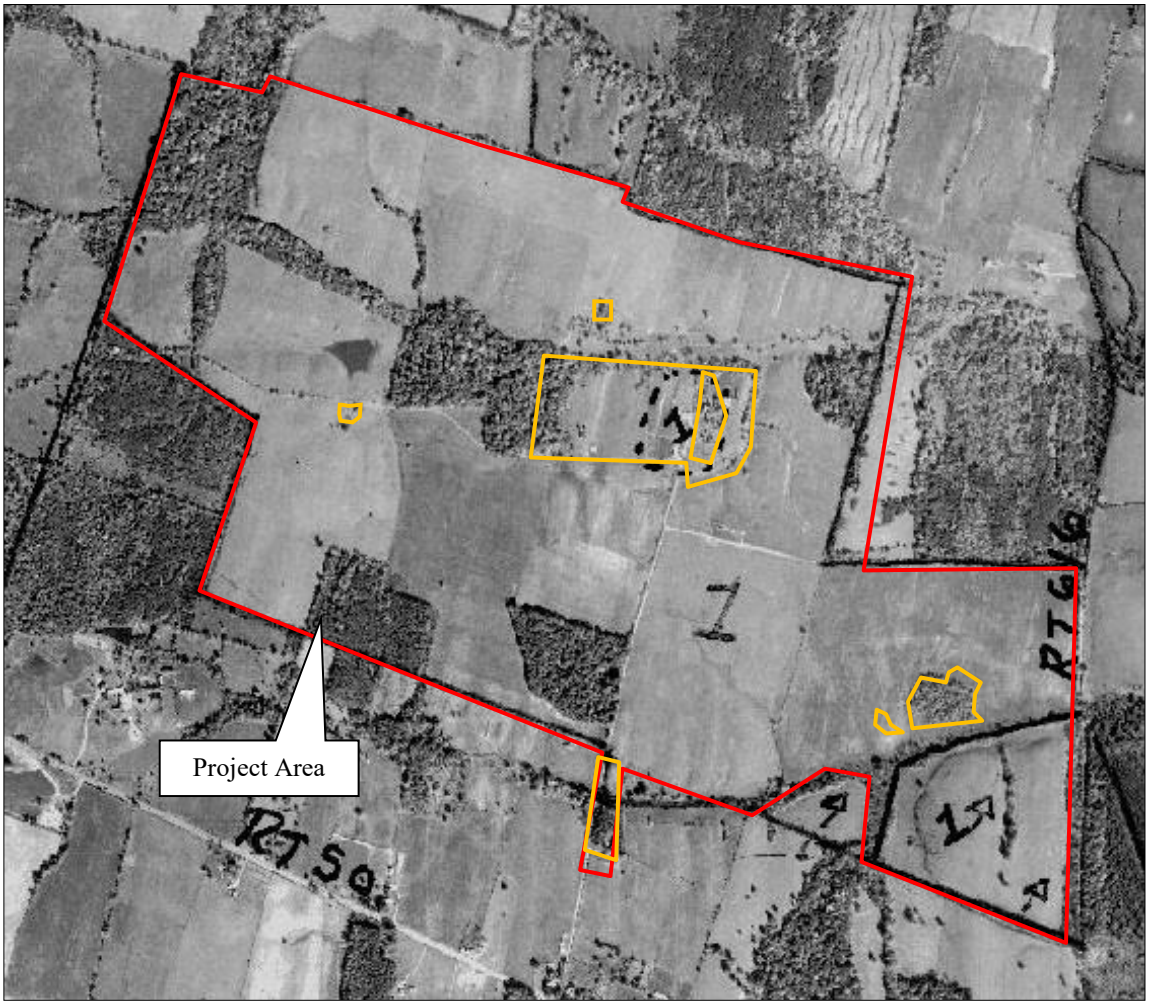

Figure 5-9: Detail of 1957 aerial depicting the project area. Source: Loudoun County Aerial Archive

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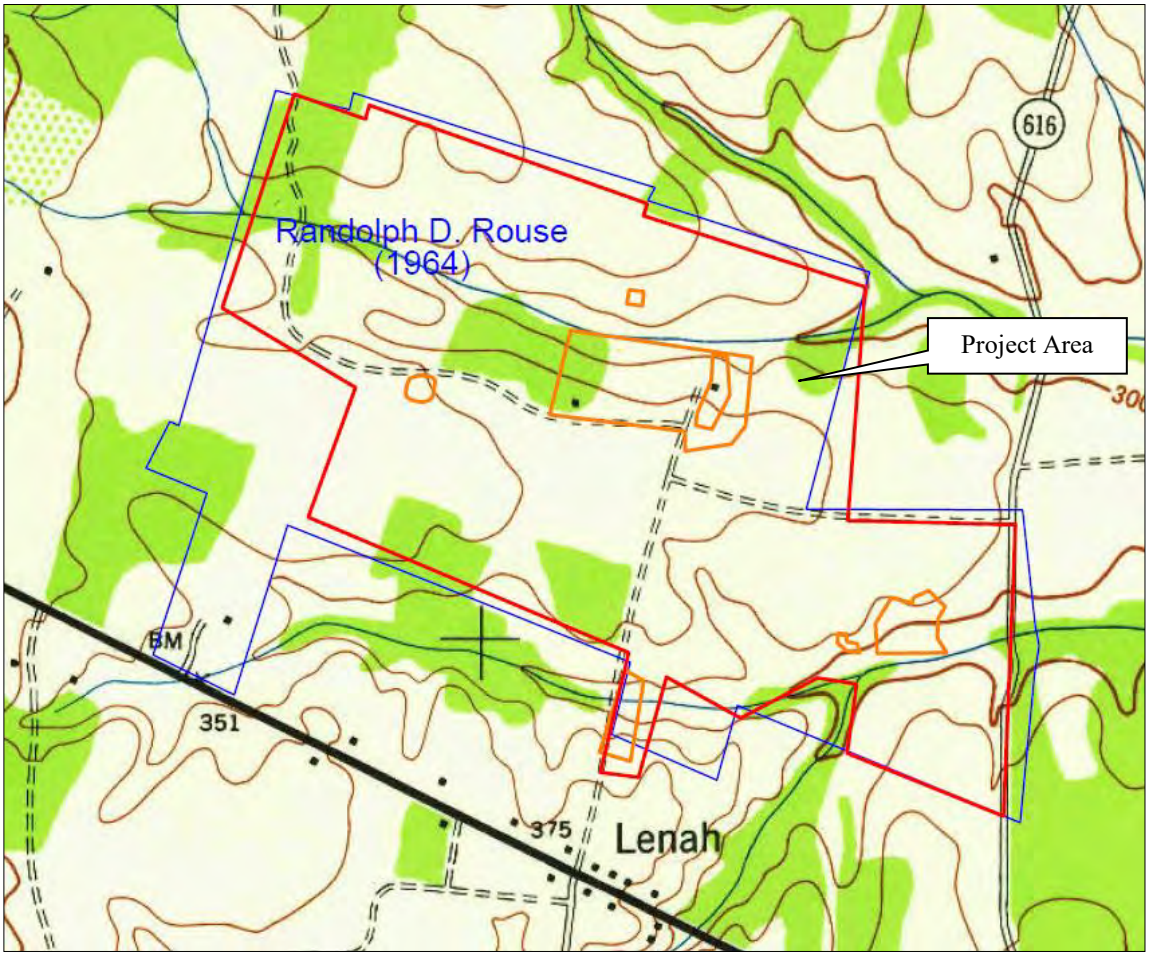

Figure 5-10: Approximate parcel purchased by Randolph D. Rouse in 1964 (blue), project area (red), and previously recorded resources (orange) overlaid on a 1943 topographic map. Source: USGS; LCDB 435:70

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6. RESULTS OF EVALUATION

The Phase II evaluation of Site 44LD1828 was conducted between May 23 and June 27, 2019. This site was first identified during a Phase I survey conducted by Thunderbird Archaeology in January and February of 2019. It was defined as a multi-component site with two separate loci on two small knolls separated by a drainage. Locus I consisted of a stone-lined rectangular architectural feature with artifacts dating from the early-nineteenth through twentieth centuries. Locus II consisted of an ephemeral scatter of prehistoric and late-eighteenth century artifacts with no evidence of features. Locus I, the architectural feature, was recommended for further study. The ephemeral scatter of artifacts at Locus II was recommended Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. Only Locus I was evaluated during this Phase II. Based on the light, diffuse artifact signature of Locus II, D+A concurs with Thunderbird's recommendation that no further archaeological work is required at Locus II.

Terrain around the architectural feature at Site 44LD1828 consisted of the end of a north-south oriented finger ridge. The site was located entirely within an overgrown copse of hardwoods that surrounded the cellar feature (Figures 6-1 and 6-2). Vegetation outside of the copse of trees consisted of fallow grasses.

Figure 6-1: Overall view of cellar feature. Flagging tape marks Thunderbird STP 715

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Figure 6-2: Vegetation around Site 44LD1828.

Site Delineation

Locus 1 of Site 44LD1828 was first identified by the presence of the cellar feature and the excavation of six judgmental shovel test pits: three judgmental placed within and around the cellar, one shovel test excavated along a standard transect, and two radials (Figure 6-3). The shovel tests contained nineteenth and twentieth century material such as cut and wire nails, ironstone, whiteware, a Prosser button, and Ball canning jar fragments.

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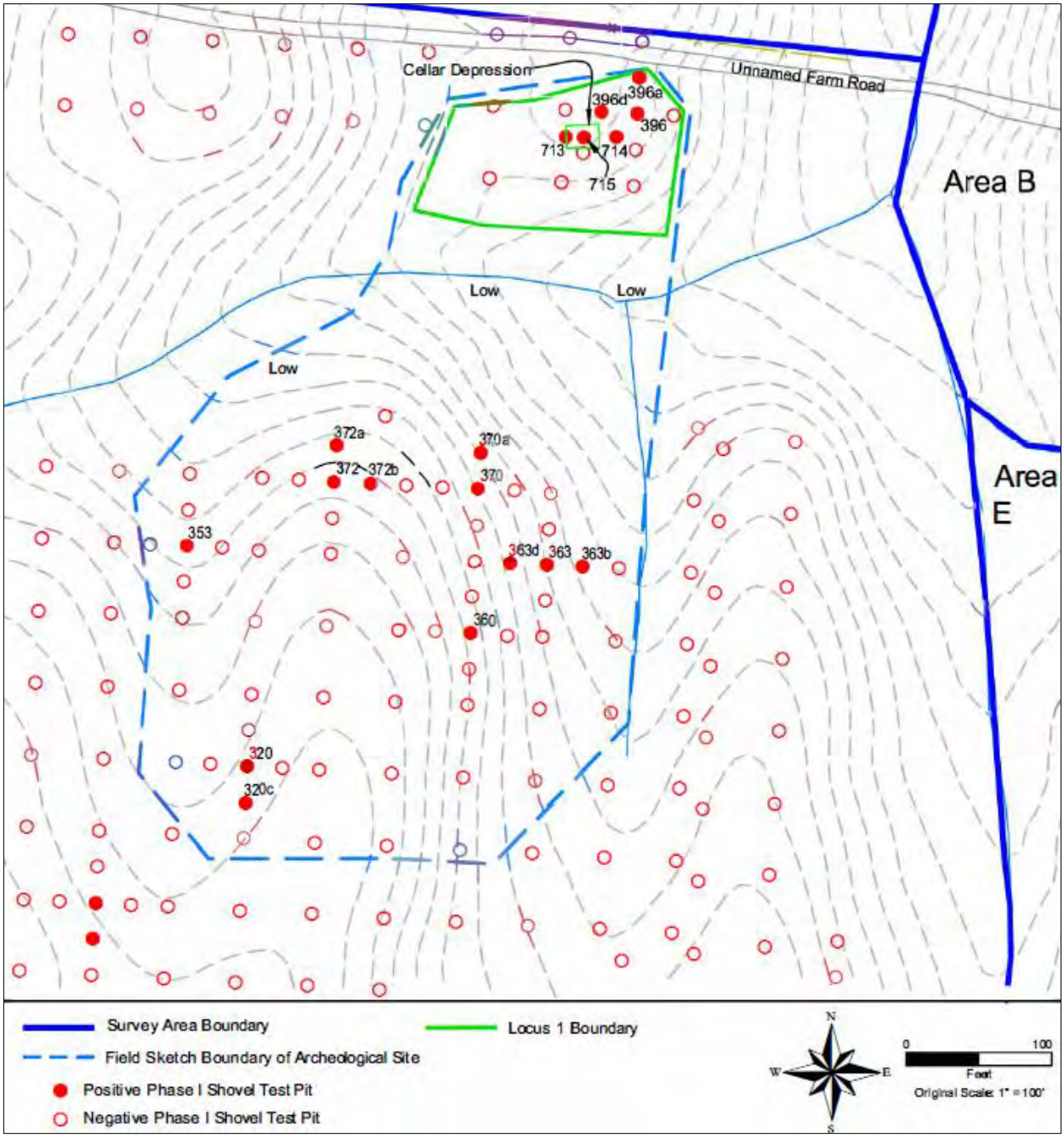

Figure 6-3: Phase I map of 44LD1828. Source: Thunderbird Archaeology 2019.

Because of the large number of shovel test pits excavated within the site at the Phase I level and the fact that the positive shovel test pits clearly clustered around the cellar and within the copse of trees, close interval shovel testing was not considered necessary to delineate the site. Phase II evaluation began with the placement of test units. A total of four one-meter by one-meter test units were excavated around the cellar feature (Figure 6-4).

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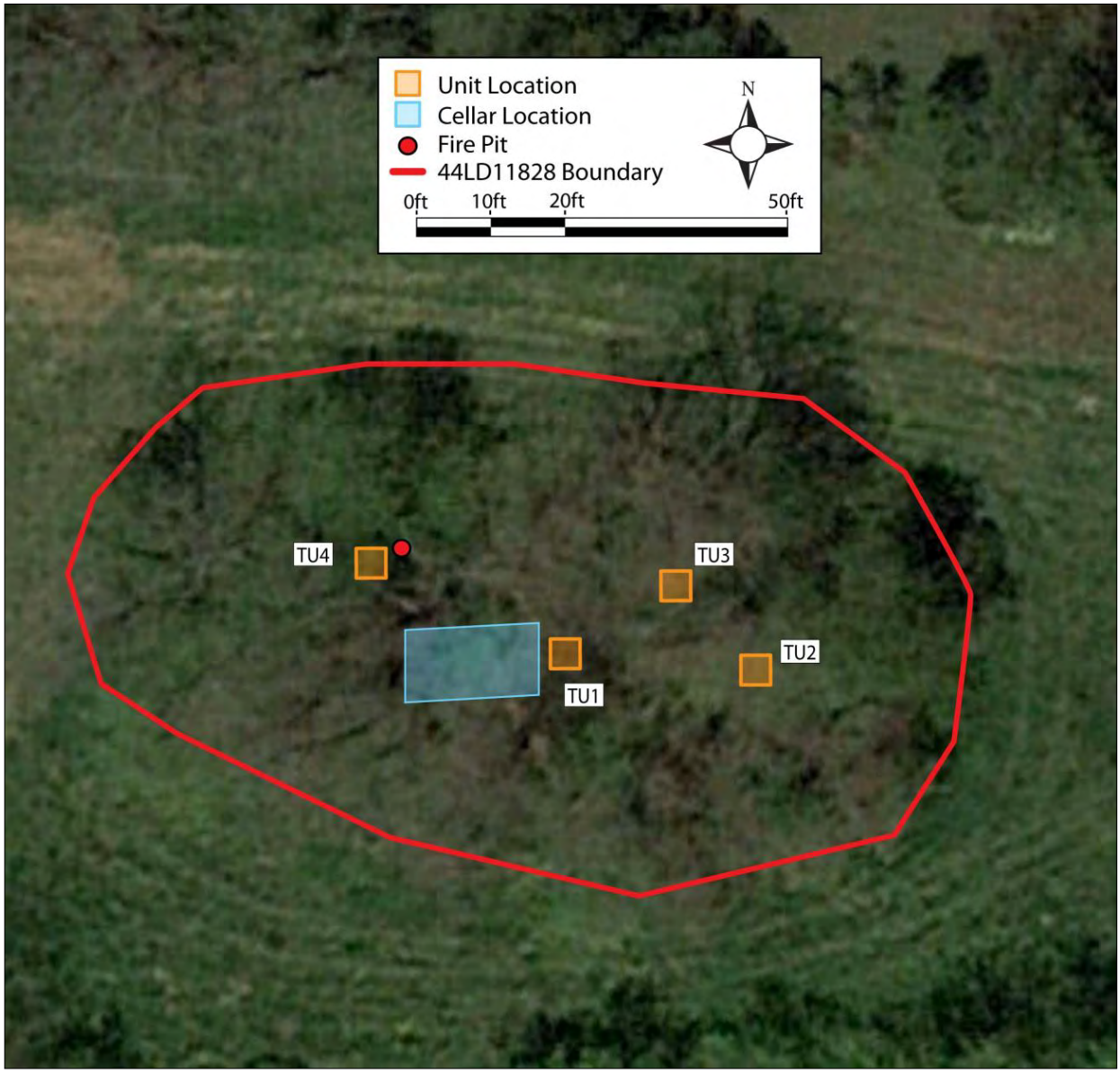

Figure 6-4: Aerial view of Site 44LD1828 with Phase II units.

Test Unit 1

This unit was placed about a meter east of the cellar feature. Soil was extremely shallow, and stratigraphy consisted of approximately 10 cm of 5YR 3/2 brown silt topsoil over 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown subsoil (Figures 6-5, 6-6, and 6-7). A feature was noted below the topsoil in the southwest corner of the unit; it consisted of 5YR 3/2 brown silt with several large, angular greenstone cobbles. This feature appeared to be structural rubble associated with the cellar feature.

Because topsoil was so shallow, an additional five centimeters was excavated into subsoil. This excavation clarified the edges of the feature and confirmed the presence of subsoil.

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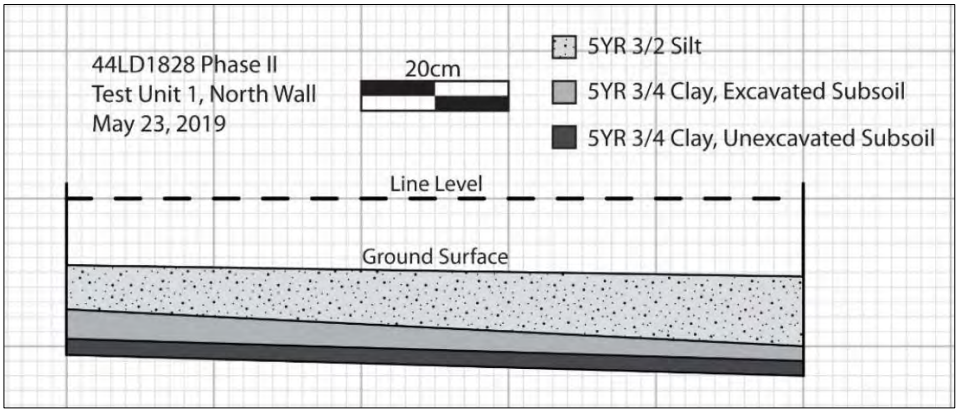

Figure 6-5: North wall profile of Test Unit 1.

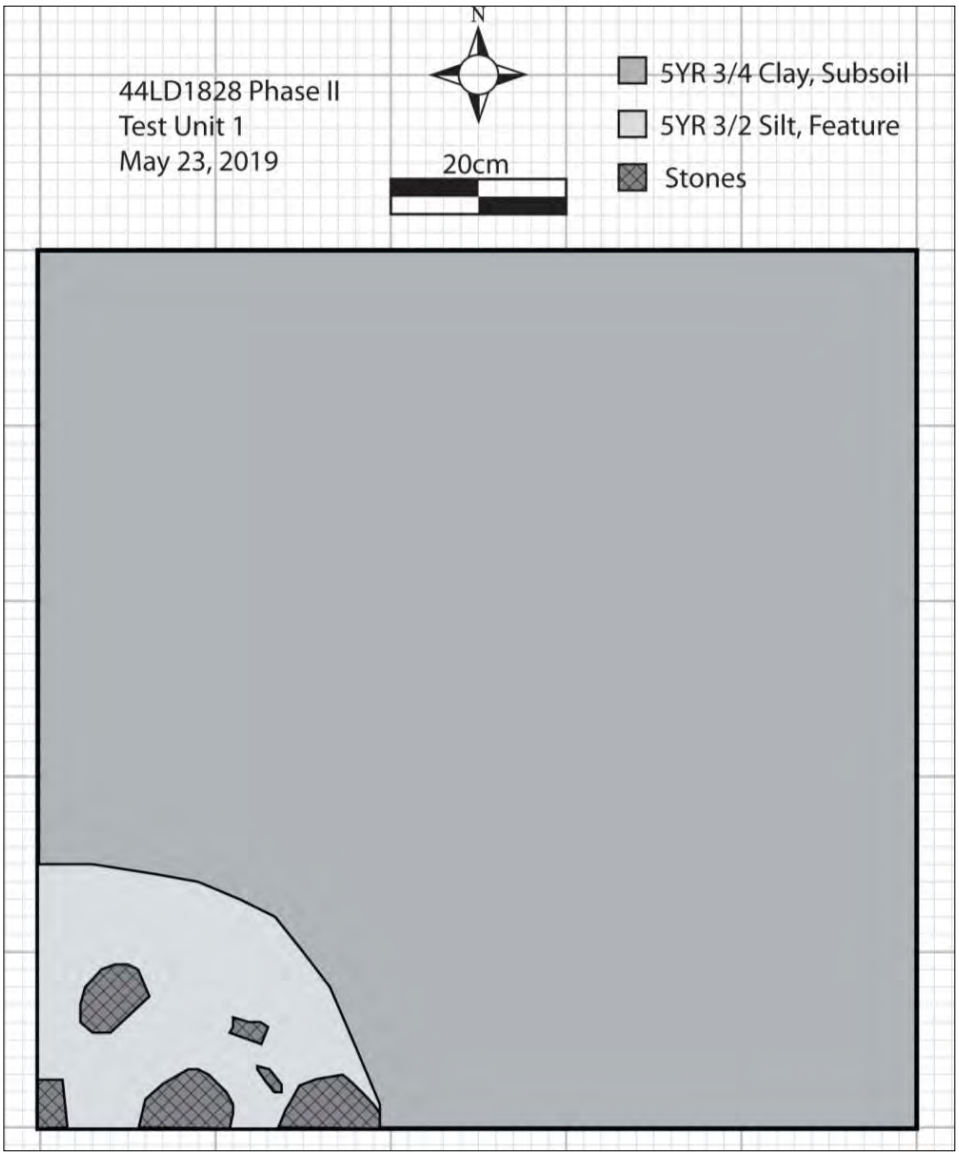

Figure 6-6: Planview map of Test Unit 1, showing feature in southwest corner.

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Figure 6-7: Base of excavation, Test Unit 1.

A total of 519 artifacts were recovered from Stratum I. Identifiable artifacts included ironstone (N=111); vessel glass, including solarized, colorless, aqua, and milk glass (N=205), window glass (N=14), lantern glass (N=16), various iron architectural hardware, including a lock plate and threaded screws (N=11); wire nails (N=18); fully machine-cut nails (N=33); a two-piece copper alloy button; a Prosser button, and a clay marble (Figure 6-8).

A total of 50 artifacts were recovered from the five centimeters excavated into subsoil; all of these materials were associated with the feature. Identifiable materials included ironstone (N=4); whiteware (N=1);vessel glass, including solarized, colorless, aqua, and milk glass (N=12); window glass (N=4); lantern glass (N=2); various iron hardware (N=4); machine cut nails (N=4); and faunal material (N=6).

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Figure 6-8: Artifacts recovered from Test Unit 1.

Test Unit 2

This unit was placed on the eastern edge of the copse of trees, just east of Thunderbird STP 396. It was placed in this location to confirm the edge of the site. Stratigraphy consisted of a single shallow topsoil layer made up of about 16 cm of 7.5YR 2.5/2 very dark brown silty loam (Figures 6-9 and 6-10). Subsoil consisted of 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown clay with 35% siltstone channers.

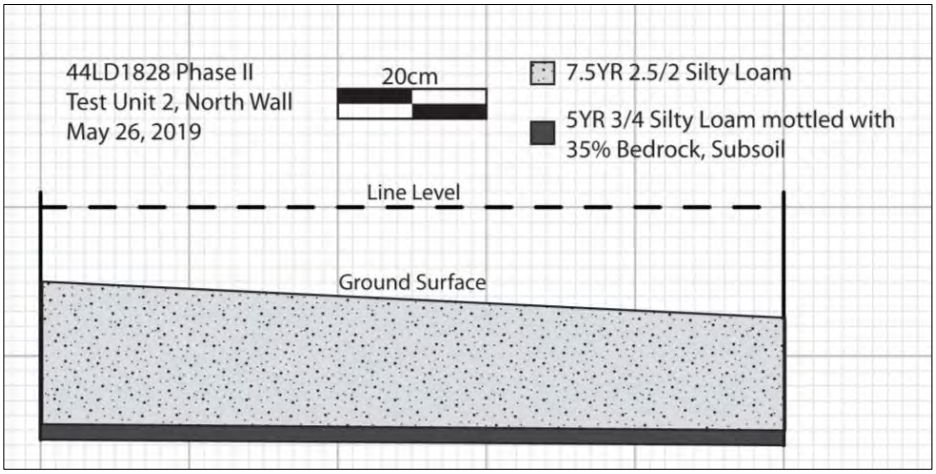

Figure 6-9: North wall profile, Test Unit 2.

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Figure 6-10: Base of excavation, Test Unit 2.

A total of 63 artifacts were recovered. Identifiable materials included ironstone (N=4); porcelain (N=2); vessel glass, including blue, solarized, colorless, aqua, and milk glass (N=33); window glass (N=4); various iron hardware (N=3); and an aluminum fragment (Figure 6-11).

Figure 6-11: Artifacts recovered from Test Unit 3.

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Test Unit 3

This unit was located between Test Units 1 and 2. Stratigraphy was shallow and consisted of about 20 cm of 5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown silty clay loam topsoil over 5YR 4/4 reddish brown clay subsoil (Figures 6-12 and 6-13). A large (approximately .5 meter diameter) animal den was noted about 45 cm east of the unit. This animal burrow and associated rodent runs disturbed the unit, created a wavy, uneven transition to subsoil.

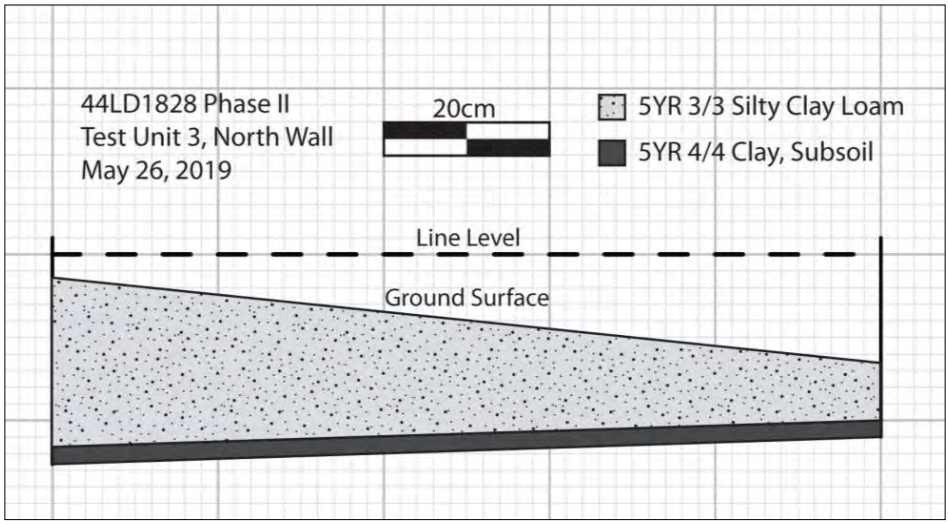

Figure 6-12: North wall profile of Test Unit 3.

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Figure 6-13: Base of excavation, Test Unit 3.

A total of 913 artifacts were recovered from Test Unit 3. Identifiable artifacts included ironstone (N=33); Albany slipped stoneware (N=13); porcelain (N=42); glass, including aqua, solarized, blue, colorless, and milk glass, likely all from vessels but much of it unidentifiable (N= 381); machine-cut nails (N=77); wire nails (N=52); metal hardware (N=9); a spoon dating from 1894 to 1929; and a pig tusk (Figure 6-14). A large quantity (N=231) of melted glass was also recovered.

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Figure 6-14: Artifacts recovered from Test Unit 3.

Test Unit 4

This unit was placed just west of a 45 cm diameter circle of uncut fieldstones. The size and lack of a depression suggested the feature may have been a relatively recent fire pit. Stratigraphy was slightly deeper than in the previous three units, consisting of about 20 cm of 5YR 4/4 reddish brown silty clay loam over top of 5YR 4/6 yellowish red clay subsoil (Figures 6-15 and 6-16).

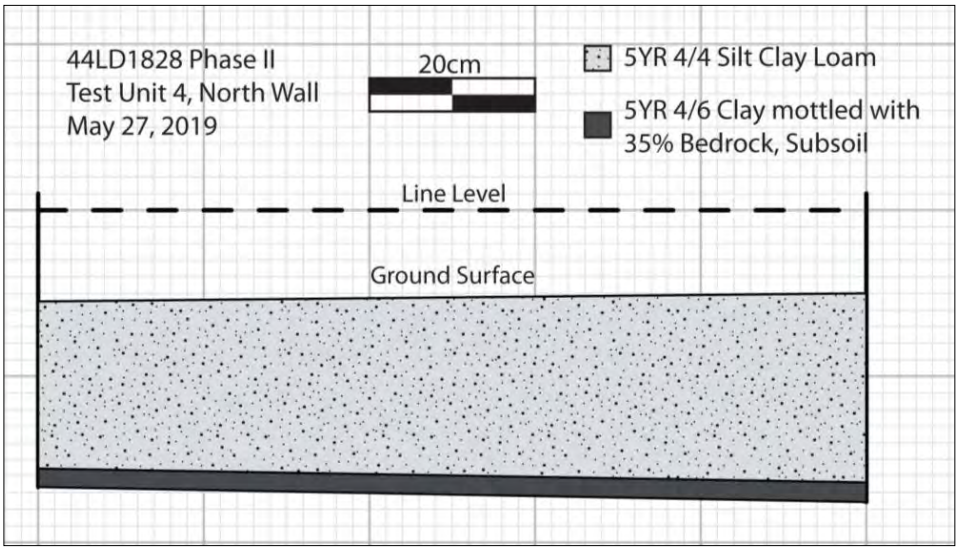

Figure 6-15: North wall profile of Test Unit 4.

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Figure 6-16: Base of excavation, Test Unit 4.

A total of 20 artifacts were recovered. Identifiable materials included a sherd of porcelain, vessel glass, including aqua and colorless glass (N=9); window glass (N=2); a possible iron stove foot; and a mule shoe (Figure 6-17).

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Figure 6-17: Artifacts recovered from Test Unit 4.

Cellar Feature

This feature measured three meters by 4.6 meters (10 feet by 15 feet) and one meter (three feet) deep. It appeared to be roughly rectangular, and it was lined with undressed field stones (Figure 6-18). Trash, including fencing wire and a cow carcass, was observed within the feature. Thunderbird's shovel test pits revealed deep fill full of trash that were ended when they filled with water. Although the shape and structure of the feature do strongly suggest that it is a cellar, the depth and the presence of water at the bottom of the shovel test pits excavated by Thunderbird raised concerns about the safety of excavating within the feature. Testing was not conducted within the feature during the Phase II. Surface artifacts observed in and around the feature suggested that after the structure was abandoned and demolished, the cellar feature was used as a dump for farm refuse.

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Figure 6-18: Overview of cellar feature, facing south.

Stone Ring

A ring of undressed field stones measuring 45 cm (1.5 feet) in diameter was observed near the western edge of the copse of trees (Figure 6-19). The ground surface was the same level inside the ring as outside; this lack of a depression indicates that the ring was not a well or privy feature. The function of the stone ring is unclear. Test Unit 4 was placed beside the feature; comparatively few artifacts were recovered from this test unit.

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Figure 6-19: Stone ring feature.

Analysis of Site 44LD1828

A total of 1,565 artifacts, not including discarded modern fencing material, were recovered from the four units at Site 44LD1828 (Figure 6-20). More than half of these artifacts (N=913) were recovered from a single unit, Test Unit 3.

Figure 6-20: Representative artifacts recovered from 44LD1828.

Most of the identifiable artifacts consisted of glass, most of which was vessel glass (Figure 6-21). Nearly equal quantities of nails and ceramics were recovered. Nails were both machine-cut and wire. Almost all of the ceramics were ironstone, with some modern porcelain and Albany-slipped stoneware (Table 6-1). Most of the remaining materials were dominated by various pieces of metal hardware, including a door lock, various brackets, and screws. Much of the ceramics and glass were highly fragmented. Datable artifacts placed the site within a fairly tight chronological range between the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century.

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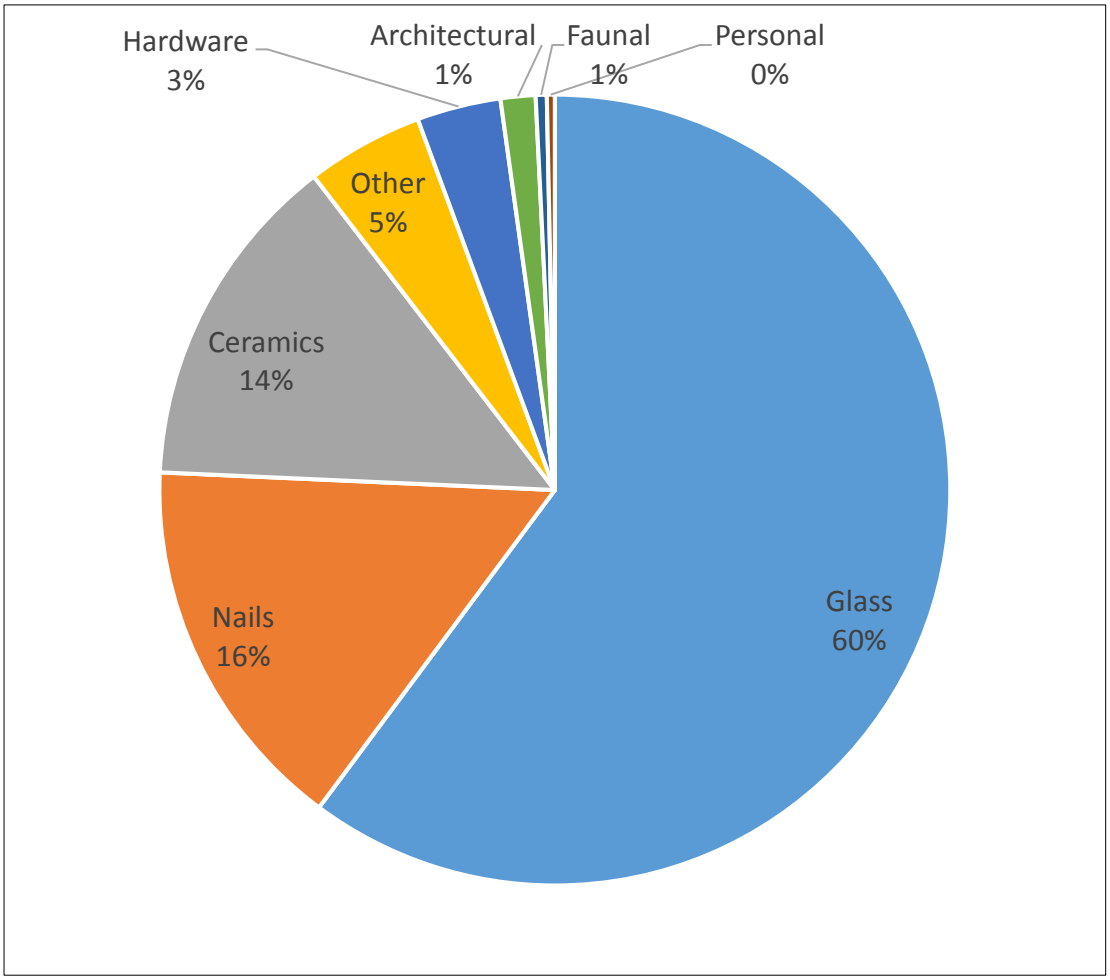

Figure 6-21: Artifact categories recovered from 44LD1828.

Table 6-1: Diagnostic artifacts recovered from 44LD1828. Date sources: *Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland* and *Monticello TPQ Compendium*.

Artifact	Date Range	Count
Whiteware	1820	2
Ironstone	1840	147
Ironstone, Carollton Pottery Co.	c.1903-1932	2
Ironstone, Henry Burgess	c.1864-1892	1
Glass bottle, tooled tapered neck	c.1880-1910	1
Spoon, "Wm.A.Ro."	c.1894-1909	1
Stoneware, Albany slip	1805-1930	13
Button, Prosser	1840	1
Nails, fully machine-cut	1805	114
Nail, wire	Common post-1885	18
Wood screws	1846	7
Aluminum fragments	1891	2

The diagnostic materials suggest a date range between the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century. Except for the cut nails, even the materials with relatively early beginning production

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dates had long periods of use, and the materials with tighter ranges of production all date to the last quarter of the nineteenth or first quarter of the twentieth century. The artifact assemblage, which includes vessel glass and ceramics, small amounts of faunal material, and personal items such as a spoon and buttons, suggests a dwelling, A large quantity of architectural hardware was also recovered, including hinges, brackets, and a door lock similar to types available in Sear's catalogs from 1902 to 1912. No plastics, steel food cans, drink bottles, or other mid-twentieth century material was recovered, indicating the site was abandoned before the 1950s.

Aerial imagery and historical documents support the chronology and site function suggested by the features and artifacts. The 1927 plat for the property shows a house, barn, and spring in the same location as Site 44LD1828. The presence of the site on the 1937 map is unclear, and the farm road that was originally to the south of the site now appeared to be north of it. The 1957 aerial is clearer: two clumps of trees are evident in approximately the same locations as the house and barn appear on the 1927 plat. This evidence suggests that the house and barn had likely been razed by 1957.

The shallow, somewhat disturbed topsoil and the uneven distribution of large quantities of highly fragmented artifacts suggest that the dwelling was destroyed intentionally, and the artifacts redistributed by heavy machinery.

7. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

From May 23 through June 27, 2019, Dutton + Associates, LLC (D+A) conducted a Phase II archaeological evaluation of Site 44LD1828, a domestic site with mid-nineteenth and early-twentieth century components. This site is located in Loudoun County, Virginia and is situated on a large agricultural tract north of John Mosby Highway (US-50) at the end of Lenah Farm Road The goal of the Phase II evaluation was to determine the overall significance and eligibility of both sites for listing in the VLR and the NRHP. This was accomplished through a combination of detailed historic research and field investigations consisting of the excavation of test units.

Site 44LD1828 was originally recorded by Thunderbird Archaeology as a multi-component site with two loci situated on the tops of two landforms divided by a single drainage. The northern locus (Locus I) was situated by a large stone-and-brick-lined depression measuring about 3 meters by 4.6 meters (10 feet by 15 feet). A shovel test excavated within the depression revealed deep fill that included whole bricks. The depression was interpreted as a nineteenth through twentieth century dwelling with a stone-lined cellar and brick chimney, based on the architectural material and the presence of whiteware, cut nails, ironstone, and Mason jar fragments. The southern locus (Locus II) consisted of an ephemeral scatter of pearlware and redware sherds and lithic debitage. Based on its light artifact signature, Locus II was not recommended for further evaluation. Locus I was recommended for further evaluation based on its structural feature and its nineteenth-century material.

Excavation of four test units around the cellar revealed shallow topsoil and variable quantities of artifacts: one test unit contained 913 artifacts, while another nearby test unit contained only 20. Diagnostic materials such as container glass and ironstone dated the site to the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, and it does not appear that the site was occupied before or after this date range. Artifacts recovered suggested a dwelling, although some agricultural artifacts were also recovered, such as a mule shoe. A 1927 plat shows a house, barn, and spring owned by the Smith family, who held a large amount of agricultural property in the area. By 1957, aerial imagery suggests that these structures had been demolished: copses of trees are visible in approximately the same locations as where the house and barn were situated on the 1927 plat.

Late-nineteenth through early-twentieth century rural dwelling sites are very common in Loudoun County. Site 44LD1828 does not possess any unique characteristics that would set it apart from other similar sites in the region. Additionally, the distribution of the soil and artifacts suggests that the structure was demolished using heavy machinery, further damaging the archaeological record. Finally, the site is not associated with important events, people, or underrepresented groups. ***Thus, D+A recommends Site 44LD1828 Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No further archaeological consideration is required.***

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APPENDIX A:ARTIFACT CATALOG

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Note: Gray shading of fields denotes the first line of a new provenience.

Prov.	Strat	Qty	Material	Form	Part	Color	Description
Test Unit 1	I	51	Earthenware	Plate	Body	White	Ironstone
Test Unit 1	I	5	Earthenware	Plate	Rim, Base	White	Ironstone
Test Unit 1	I	24	Earthenware	Plate	Rim	White	Ironstone
Test Unit 1	I	1	Earthenware	Plate	Rim	White	Ironstone with scalloped rim
Test Unit 1	I	1	Earthenware		Rim	Pink	
Test Unit 1	I	1	Earthenware		Rim	Blue	
Test Unit 1	I	23	Earthenware	Plate	Base	White	Ironstone
Test Unit 1	I	1	Earthenware	Plate	Base	White	Ironstone with partial maker's mark of royal coat of arms
Test Unit 1	I	1	Earthenware	Plate	Base	White	Ironstone with partial maker's mark of vase or animal foot
Test Unit 1	I	2	Earthenware	Plate	Base	White	Ironstone, with the maker's mark of Henry Burgess. c. 1864-1892
Test Unit 1	I	2	Earthenware	Plate	Base	White	Ironstone, with the maker's mark of Carollton Pottery Co. c. 1903-1932
Test Unit 1	I	1	Earthenware	Plate	Base	White	Ironstone, with partial maker's mark 'CHARL.. IMPERIAL IRONSTONE CHINA"
Test Unit 1	I	1	Earthenware				Unglazed
Test Unit 1	I	18	Glass	Vessel	Body	Aqua	
Test Unit 1	I	11	Glass	Vessel	Body	Light Blue	
Test Unit 1	I	1	Glass	Bottle	Body	Aqua	Stamped "SALT"
Test Unit 1	I	2	Glass	Bottle	Body	Aqua	Two pieces of same bottle, stamped "COUGH SYRUP"
Test Unit 1	I	1	Glass	Bottle	Body	Colorless	Stamped "N"
Test Unit 1	I	1	Glass	Bottle	Neck and Lip	Aqua	Tooled tapered lip. c. 1880-1910
Test Unit 1	I	1	Glass			White	Milk glass, thin
Test Unit 1	I	37	Glass	Vessel	Body	Colorless	
Test Unit 1	I	16	Glass			Colorless	Lantern glass
Test Unit 1	I	9	Glass	Vessel	Body	Purple	Solarized
Test Unit 1	I	1	Glass			Purple	Solarized, melted
Test Unit 1	I	3	Glass			Aqua	Melted
Test Unit 1	I	119	Glass			Colorless	Melted

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Prov.	Strat	Qty	Material	Form	Part	Color	Description
Test Unit 1	I	1	Glass			White	Melted milk glass
Test Unit 1	I	14	Glass	Window		Aqua	
Test Unit 1	I	4	Lid liner	Lid	Liner	White	Milk glass lid liner
Test Unit 1	I	1	Clay	Marble	Whole		
Test Unit 1	I	1	Brass	Button	Whole		Button with raised image of the US Capitol, or similar structure, on the face along with the letters "DC" and "FD". Engraved writing on the reverse could not be read. Two piece round button, shank through back plate.
Test Unit 1	I	1		Button			Prosser, 4-hole.
Test Unit 1	I	1		Shotgun Cartridge	Head		Stamped "REM-UMC NITRO CLUB No. 12"
Test Unit 1	I	1	Aluminum				Melted
Test Unit 1	I	33	Iron	Nail	Whole		Machine cut nails
Test Unit 1	I	18	Iron	Nail	Whole		Wire nails
Test Unit 1	I	38	Iron	Nail	Whole		Corroded, unidentifiable type
Test Unit 1	I	5	Iron	Screw	Whole		Threaded screw
Test Unit 1	I	1		Screw	Head		Flat head screw, not corroded, head
Test Unit 1	I	1	Iron				U-shaped iron fragment, possibly bent nail.
Test Unit 1	I	12	Iron	Wire			
Test Unit 1	I	1	Iron	Wire			Bent into loop
Test Unit 1	I	1	Iron	Barbed Wire			
Test Unit 1	I	1	Iron				Strip with rivet
Test Unit 1	I	1	Iron				Bracket with two threaded screws
Test Unit 1	I	1	Iron	Lock	Plate		Lock plate for door, with keyhole.
Test Unit 1	I	1	Iron	Nut			Square nut
Test Unit 1	I	1	Iron				Tube or coupling
Test Unit 1	I	30	Iron				Thin fragments
Test Unit 1	I	1					Iron strap bent into hook, with melted aluminum concretion.
Test Unit 1	I	6	Bone				
Test Unit 1	I	1	Lime				
Test Unit 1	I	1	Mortar				Gravel based, 2g
Test Unit 1	I	6	Brick				8g

Prov.	Strat	Qty	Material	Form	Part	Color	Description
Test Unit 1	I	1					Melted material, unidentifiable.
Test Unit 1	II	2	Earthenware		Body	White	Ironstone
Test Unit 1	II	1	Earthenware		Rim	White	Ironstone
Test Unit 1	II	1	Earthenware		Base	White	Ironstone
Test Unit 1	II	1	Earthenware	Cup	Handle	White	Whiteware, burned.
Test Unit 1	II	1	Glass			White	Milk glass, thin
Test Unit 1	II	8	Glass	Vessel	Body	Aqua	
Test Unit 1	II	3	Glass	Vessel	Body	Colorless	
Test Unit 1	II	2	Glass			Colorless	Lantern glass
Test Unit 1	II	4	Glass			Colorless	Melted
Test Unit 1	II	1	Iron	Tag			Round tag
Test Unit 1	II	1	Iron				V-shaped iron fragment
Test Unit 1	II	1	Iron				U-shaped iron fragment. Possibly bent nail or hook.
Test Unit 1	II	4	Iron	Nail	Whole		Machine cut
Test Unit 1	II	10	Iron	Nail			Corroded, unidentifiable type
Test Unit 1	II	1	Iron				Screw or nail with ridged gear
Test Unit 1	II	3	Iron				Thin iron fragment
Test Unit 1	II	6	Bone				
Test Unit 2	I	2	Earthenware		Body	White	Ironstone
Test Unit 2	I	2	Earthenware		Rim	White	Ironstone
Test Unit 2	I	1	Porcelain		Base	White	
Test Unit 2	I	1	Porcelain		Rim	White	Gray floral design
Test Unit 2	I	11	Glass	Vessel	Body	Colorless	
Test Unit 2	I	12	Glass	Vessel	Body	Blue	
Test Unit 2	I	5	Glass	Vessel	Body	Purple	Solarized
Test Unit 2	I	5	Glass			White	Milk Glass
Test Unit 2	I	4	Glass	Window		Aqua	
Test Unit 2	I	2	Glass			Aqua	Melted
Test Unit 2	I	6	Glass			Colorless	Melted
Test Unit 2	I	4	Iron	Nail	Whole		Corroded, unidentifiable type
Test Unit 2	I	1	Iron	Screw	Whole		Threaded screw
Test Unit 2	I	3	Iron	Wire			
Test Unit 2	I	1	Iron				Corner bracket
Test Unit 2	I	1	Iron				L-shaped iron hardware
Test Unit 2	I	1	Iron				Iron fragment
Test Unit 2	I	1	Aluminum				Aluminum fragment

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Prov.	Strat	Qty	Material	Form	Part	Color	Description
Test Unit 3	I	20	Earthenware		Body	White	Ironstone
Test Unit 3	I	6	Earthenware		Rim	White	Ironstone
Test Unit 3	I	3	Earthenware		Base	White	Ironstone
Test Unit 3	I	1	Earthenware		Handle	White	Ironstone
Test Unit 3	I	1	Earthenware		Body	White	Ironstone, with handpainted green floral design
Test Unit 3	I	1	Earthenware		Body	White	Ironstone, with transferprint foliage design
Test Unit 3	I	1	Earthenware		Base	White	Ironstone, with partial maker's mark
Test Unit 3	I	3	Stoneware		Body	Gray, Black	Gray salt glazed exterior with a black slip on the interior
Test Unit 3	I	10	Stoneware		Body	Gray, Black	Black slip on interior, heat exposed.
Test Unit 3	I	32	Porcelain		Body	White	
Test Unit 3	I	1	Porcelain		Body	White	Overglaze decoration, now missing
Test Unit 3	I	6	Porcelain		Rim	White	Some with handpainted gray floral design
Test Unit 3	I	1	Porcelain		Base	White	
Test Unit 3	I	1	Porcelain		Base	White	Green and yellow raised handpainted design, thin lines
Test Unit 3	I	1	Porcelain	Cup	Handle	White	
Test Unit 3	I	17	Glass	Vessel	Body	Blue	
Test Unit 3	I	1	Glass			Dark Green	
Test Unit 3	I	31	Glass	Vessel	Body	Aqua	
Test Unit 3	I	1	Glass	Vessel	Body	Aqua	Embossed "MA"
Test Unit 3	I	103	Glass			Aqua	Frosted or clouded
Test Unit 3	I	8	Glass	Vessel	Body	Purple	Solarized
Test Unit 3	I	205	Glass			Colorless	
Test Unit 3	I	3	Glass	Vessel	Base	Colorless	
Test Unit 3	I	7	Glass	Vessel	Body	Colorless	Cut glass geometric designs
Test Unit 3	I	2	Glass			White	Milk glass
Test Unit 3	I	2	Glass	Bottle	Body	Amber	
Test Unit 3	I	1	Glass	Bottle	Base	Amber	
Test Unit 3	I	2	Glass			Purple	Solarized, Melted.
Test Unit 3	I	14	Glass			Blue	Melted
Test Unit 3	I	16	Glass			Aqua	Melted

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Prov.	Strat	Qty	Material	Form	Part	Color	Description
Test Unit 3	I	41	Glass			Colorless	Melted
Test Unit 3	I	160	Glass	Window		Aqua	
Test Unit 3	I	1		Spoon	Bowl		Stamped "Wm.A.Ro..", Likely a product of the Wm. A Rogers Ltd flatware company. c. 1894-1929
Test Unit 3	I	1	Copper Alloy				Fragment. Possibly part of flatware.
Test Unit 3	I	1					Pig tusk
Test Unit 3	I	77	Iron	Nail			Machine cut
Test Unit 3	I	56	Iron	Nail			Corroded, unidentifiable type
Test Unit 3	I	52	Iron	Wire			
Test Unit 3	I	1	Iron				Hardware. Two straps screwed together with square nut attached.
Test Unit 3	I	1	Iron				Hardware. U-shaped channel with central open slot.
Test Unit 3	I	1	Iron				Knob or pull
Test Unit 3	I	1	Alloy				Spring or coil
Test Unit 3	I	1	Lead				Lead fragment, melted.
Test Unit 3	I	2	Iron				Thin iron fragmets, possibly part of lid.
Test Unit 3	I	5	Iron				Iron hardware, bars
Test Unit 3	I	7	Brick				64g
Test Unit 3	I	4	Mortar				Gravel-based, 76g
Test Unit 4	I	1	Porcelain		Body	White	
Test Unit 4	I	2	Glass	Vessel	Body	Aqua	
Test Unit 4	I	4	Glass	Vessel	Body	Colorless	
Test Unit 4	I	1	Glass	Vessel	Body	Colorless	With yellow staining
Test Unit 4	I	1	Glass	Vessel	Body	Colorless	Embossed "B" or "R"
Test Unit 4	I	1	Glass	Vessel	Body	Colorless	Scalloped edge with cut starburst pattern
Test Unit 4	I	2	Glass	Window		Aqua	
Test Unit 4	I	2	Glass			Aqua	Melted
Test Unit 4	I	1	Iron	Muleshoe			
Test Unit 4	I	1	Iron				Cast iron fragment, possibly stove foot
Test Unit 4	I	1	Iron				Rounded iron fragment
Test Unit 4	I	3	Brick				20g

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APPENDIX B:RESUMES

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DAVID H. DUTTON
Managing Partner

Dutton + Associates
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT

Education

Master of Arts, 1990
Archaeological Studies
Boston University
Boston, Massachusetts

Bachelor of Science, 1986
Anthropology and Sociology
Virginia Commonwealth University
Richmond, Virginia

Appointments

Historic Advisory Committee, Woodrow Wilson Bridge Design Competition, 1998

Dept. of the Army Counterpart Regulations Task Force, NCSHPO, 1999

Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archaeology Advisory Group, 2000

Historic Preservation Committee Chesterfield County, Virginia 2011

Dominion Historic, Scenic, and Cultural Advisory Group, 2017

Mr. Dutton has over 25 years of professional historic preservation experience throughout the East Coast, with a focus on Section 106 coordination and review. He directed the Virginia Department of Historic Resources Division of Project Review where he managed all federal and state environmental reviews, rehabilitation tax credit project certification, historic preservation easements, covenants, and archaeological permits. Prior to his work at the state, Mr. Dutton served as a project review archaeologist for the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. His geographic responsibility was the southeastern United States.

Mr. Dutton has managed the successful completion of multiple cultural resource projects for public and private clients including identification, evaluation, and data recovery efforts for archaeological and architectural properties, HABS documentation, Battlefield Cultural Heritage Plans, Interpretive Concept Plans, and Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plans (ICRMP). In addition, he has negotiated successful agreements under Section 106 for a wide variety of projects. Specific examples include a memorandum of agreement for the Dominion Surry-Skiffes-Whealton transmission line project and a programmatic agreement for the closure of Fort Monroe, a National Historic Landmark District.

Mr. Dutton brings clients both experience and expertise ensuring cultural resource requirements are successfully and efficiently integrated into project planning and construction.

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Dutton + Associates

DAVID H. DUTTON
Managing Partner

Professional Experience

Dutton + Associates, LLC, Managing Partner, Richmond, Virginia, 2005 – Present. Directs the firm's technical services which include review of projects pursuant to federal and state historic preservation regulations, cultural resource plan development, field investigations, laboratory processing and analyses, and report preparation.

American Civil War Center *at Historic Tredegar*, Chief Operating Officer, Richmond, Virginia, 2002 – 2006. Managed the Tredegar Iron Works site, the financial performance of the Foundation and construction of the Foundation's new exhibition facility and exhibit *In the Cause of Liberty*.

Cultural Resources Inc., President and Principal Investigator, Williamsburg, Virginia, 1999 – 2002. Managed the firm's financial and technical performance. Directed and authored several cultural resource management studies including identification, evaluation, and data recovery efforts.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Director, Division of Project Review; Richmond, Virginia, 1994-1999. Managed all federal and state review and compliance programs; generated policies, specifications, and standards; directed the state historic preservation easement program; interfaced with federal and state executives, elected officials, developers, architects, and engineers on project development and implementation; managed the review and certification of plans for federal and state rehabilitation tax credits; and commented on proposed federal and state legislation and regulations as well as on national and regional historic preservation issues.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Archaeologist Planner; Richmond, Virginia, 1992-1994. Planned, coordinated, and supervised the statewide program in archaeological preservation planning; developed and implemented historic preservation plans; and managed, monitored, and evaluated grantee performance for departmental grants awarded in preservation planning.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Historic Preservation Specialist, Staff Archaeologist; Washington, D.C. 1989 – 1992. Reviewed federal projects under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for the southeast United States; consulted with Congressional offices, federal and state agencies, local governments, and members of the general public; developed and reviewed historic property management plans; and assisted in development of federal policy for the identification and treatment of historic property.

Example Projects and Publications

2007 Project Management of cultural resource team for King William Reservoir Archaeological Services Contract.

2008 Programmatic Agreement for the Closure of Fort Monroe and the Management of Historic Properties.

2017 Regulatory assistance for the Surry-Skiffes-Whealton Transmission Line Project, Surry and James City Counties and the City of Newport News.

2017 Regulatory assistance for the Atlantic Coast Pipeline project, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and Penssylvania.

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J. HOPE SMITH
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Dutton + Associates

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT

Education

PhD, 2017
Anthropology
University of Tennessee
Knoxville, Tennessee

Bachelor of Arts, 2005
Historic Preservation
University of Mary Washington
Fredericksburg, Virginia

Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists

Society for Historical Archaeology

Hope Smith holds a PhD in Anthropology, concentrating in Historical Archaeology, from the University of Tennessee and a B.A. in Historic Preservation from the University of Mary Washington. Her area of focus is eighteenth and nineteenth-century Virginia, and her research interests include material culture studies, artifacts of personal adornment, and the intersection of race and gender in plantation archaeology. She has over 12 years of experience in archaeology and has participated in both historic and prehistoric projects at all levels of investigation.

Her experience in Cultural Resource Management includes supervising fieldwork, analyzing field and artifact data, and authoring reports.

Prior to working at Dutton + Associates, she was employed as a Teaching Associate at the University of Tennessee, where she taught archaeology field schools and courses in archaeology, including a course on Cultural Resource Management law and practice.

As a project archaeologist for Dutton + Associates, Dr. Smith collaborates on all aspects of archaeological work, including supervising field work, and authoring project reports.

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Dutton + Associates
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT

J. HOPE SMITH
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Professional Experience

Dutton+Associates, LLC, Project Archaeologist
Richmond, Virginia, 2017
Conducts archaeological investigations (Phase I, II, III and monitoring), prepares research designs, manages and directs archaeological field crew, analyzes artifacts, writes reports.

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Graduate Teaching Associate
Knoxville, Tennessee, 2011-2017
Supervised fieldwork during two archaeological field schools; taught undergraduate-level archaeology courses.

James Madison's Montpelier Crew Chief
Montpelier Station, Virginia 2008-2011
Performed fieldwork and supervised students and interns in excavation and survey projects; drew maps and coauthored site reports.

The Louis Berger Group Field Technician, Richmond, Virginia, 2005-2007.
Performed fieldwork at all levels of excavation on a wide variety of projects.

The Ottery Group Field Technician, Silver Springs, Maryland, 2005.
Performed fieldwork on a complex multi-component historic Phase III in Gloucester, Virginia.

Example Projects and Publications

Phase I Surveys
Mecklenburg Timber and Prison sites, Mecklenburg Co
Dranesville Rd. Development, Fairfax Co
Pavilion Development, Prince William Co
Dry Mill, Loudoun Co
Remington to Gordonsville Transmission Line
Montebello Farm, Loudoun Co.
Arbordale, York Co.
Spotsylvania Town Center, City of Fredericksburg
Palmer's Creek, Spotsylvania Co.

Phase II Evaluations
44LD1244, Loudoun Co
44WM0312, Westmoreland Co

Museum Technical Reports
Object Report and Museum Purchasing Recommendations, The Montpelier Foundation, Orange Co
Report of Archaeological Testing at Mount Pleasant, The Montpelier Foundation, Orange Co
Archaeological Dataset and Context, Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery

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DARA FRIEDBERG
Architectural Historian

D
A

Dutton + Associates

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT

Education

Master of Science, 2004
Historic Preservation
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Arts, 1999
Historic Preservation
Mary Washington College
Fredericksburg, Virginia

Ms. Friedberg holds a M.S. in Historic Preservation, concentrating in Architectural Conservation, from University of Pennsylvania and a B.A. in Historic Preservation from Mary Washington College. She has worked in historic preservation and conservation since 1999 and has taken part in projects in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Washington, D.C., South Carolina, Georgia, Connecticut, New York, Illinois, Ohio, and Tennessee.

Her experience in Cultural Resource Management includes conducting field surveys, researching and documenting historic resources, preparing National Register of Historic Places nominations, performing archival research, assisting in Federal Tax Credit projects, and completing material analyses of historic mortar and paint.

Prior to working at Dutton + Associates, she was employed as a conservator. This allowed her to conduct multiple conditions assessments of architecture, monuments, and sculptures as well as provide treatment recommendations and project specifications. She has also physically worked on the conservation of stone, metal, and decorative painting. At the completion of each project she provided thorough documentation of each process undertaken.

As an Architectural Historian for Dutton + Associates, Ms. Friedberg collaborates on all aspects of historic and architectural projects including performing field work, conducting project research, and authoring project reports.

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Dutton + Associates

DARA FRIEDBERG
Architectural Historian

Professional Experience

Dutton + Associates, LLC, Architectural Historian, Midlothian, Virginia, 2013-Present
Conducts historic resources surveys, performs background research, develops historic contexts, writes National Register nominations, and authors and formats project reports

Kreilick Conservation, LLC, Conservator, Oreland, Pennsylvania, 2006-2012
Completed conditions assessments and treatment recommendations for stone and metal projects, conserved stone and metal architectural elements, monuments, and sculptures, and authored conservation reports.

Powers & Company, Inc., Preservation Associates, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 2002-2006
Conducted historic resources surveys, performed background research, assisted with Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit projects, completed mortar and historic paint analyses, completed conditions assessments and recommendations for buildings, produced reports for large scale restoration projects, and created project specifications.

Albert Michaels Conservation, Inc., Conservation Technician, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 2001-2002
Conserved decorative paintings and refinished ornate wood, and authored conservation reports.

KCI Technologies, Inc., Cultural Resource Specialist, Hunt Valley, Maryland, 2000-2001
Conducted historic resources surveys, performed background research, and authored project reports.

Restoration Concepts, Restoration Intern, Burlington, Vermont, 1999
Assisted in the restoration of a building.

Example Projects

National Register of Historic Places Nominations
- Tower Building, Richmond
- Lee Medical Building, Richmond
- Fuqua Farm, Chesterfield

Preliminary Information Forms
- North Thompson Street Historic District, Richmond
- Virginia Avenue Elementary School, Petersburg

Interpretive Signs
- Skiffes Creek Interpretive Signs, multiple counties
- Spring Hill Plantation Interpretive Signs, Chesterfield Co.

Viewshed Analyses
- Viewshed Assessment for Fort Evans, Loudoun Co.
- Viewshed Analysis for Ellerslie, Surry Co.

Military Analyses and Landscape Studies
- Phase IA Assessment and Military Terrain Analysis of the Plantation Woods Property, Spotsylvania Co.
- Phase I, Viewshed Assessment, and Military Terrain Analysis for the Potato Run Mitigation Bank, Culpeper Co.
- Assessment of Two Core Areas of the Battle of Buckland Mills, Prince William Co.

Cultural Resource Survey and Compliance Reports
- Cultural Context and Thematic Study for the Proposed Revitalize RVA Project, Richmond
- Assessment of Fulton Gas Works, Richmond
- Documentary Study of the Cromley Row Project Area, Alexandria
- Study of Washington Boundary Ditches, Fairfax Co.
- Intensive Level Survey for Warehouse No. 3 of the Richmond Intermediate Terminal, Richmond
- Economic Context of Middlesex County and the Palmer House, Middlesex Co.
- Phase I Survey for the Remington-Gordonsville Transmission Line Rebuild Project, multiple counties
- Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 44LD1244, Loudoun Co.

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APPENDIX C:VCRIS FILES

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Snapshot

Date Generated: August 07, 2019

Site Name: No Data
Site Classification: Terrestrial, open air
Year(s): No Data
Site Type(s): Other
Other DHR ID: No Data
Temporary Designation: Site 4 - HW3

Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

Locational Information

USGS Quad: ARCOLA
County/Independent City: Loudoun (County)
Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Elevation: 365
Aspect: Facing East
Drainage: Potomac
Slope: 2 - 6
Acreage: 3.420
Landform: Knoll
Ownership Status: Private
Government Entity Name: No Data

Site Components

Component 1

Category: Domestic
Site Type: Other
Cultural Affiliation: Indeterminate
DHR Time Period: Reconstruction and Growth, The New Dominion, World War I to World War II
Start Year: No Data
End Year: No Data
Comments: February 2019

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

No Data

Informant Data:

No Data

CRM Events

Event Type: Survey:Phase II

Project Staff/Notes:

No Data

Project Review File Number: No Data

Sponsoring Organization: No Data

Organization/Company: Dutton + Associates, LLC

Investigator: Hope Smith

Survey Date: 6/27/2019

Survey Description:

This site was identified through close-interval shovel testing during a Phase I. At the start of the Phase II, four one-meter by one-meter test units were placed in areas with the highest concentrations of cultural material in order to assess stratigraphic integrity and look for features. All soils were screened through 1/4" hardware mesh and all artifacts were collected, field provenienced, and cataloged. Unit profiles were drawn and photographed, and any features encountered were mapped and recorded, but not excavated.

Excavations at the Phase II level were limited to the area around Locus 1, a late-nineteenth century cellar foundation.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Agricultural field	6/27/2019 12:00:00 AM	Site is within a small copse of trees in an agricultural field.

Threats to Resource: Development

Site Conditions: Surface Deposits Present And With Subsurface Integrity

Survey Strategies: Observation, Subsurface Testing

Specimens Collected: Yes

Specimens Observed, Not Collected: Yes

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

A total of 1565 artifacts, not including discarded modern fencing material, were recovered. Most of the identifiable artifacts consisted of vessel glass. Nearly equal quantities of nails and ceramics were recovered. Nails were both machine-cut and wire. Almost all of the ceramics were ironstone, with some modern porcelain and Albany-slipped stoneware. Most of the remaining materials were dominated by various pieces of metal hardware, including a door lock, various brackets, and screws. Much of the ceramics and glass were highly fragmented. Datable artifacts placed the site within a fairly tight chronological range between the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century.

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

Architectural material, barbed wire, and a cow skeleton in the cellar feature.

Current Curation Repository: D+A

Permanent Curation Repository: To be determined by client

Field Notes: Yes

Field Notes Repository: D+A

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Reports: Yes

Survey Report Information:

Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Sites 44LD1828 . Dutton+Associates 2019.

Survey Report Repository: D+A

DHR Library Reference Number: No Data

Significance Statement:

Site 44LD1828 was originally recorded by Thunderbird Archaeology as a multi-component site with two loci situated on the tops of two landforms divided by a single drainage. The northern locus (Locus I) was situated by a large stone-and-brick-lined depression measuring about 3 meters by 4.6 meters (10 feet by 15 feet). The depression was interpreted as a nineteenth through twentieth century dwelling with a stone-lined cellar and brick chimney, based on the architectural material and the presence of whiteware, cut nails, ironstone, and Mason jar fragments. Locus I was recommended for further evaluation based on its structural feature and its nineteenth-century material.

Excavation of four test units around the cellar revealed shallow topsoil and variable quantities of artifacts: one test unit contained 913 artifacts, while another nearby test unit contained only 20. Diagnostic materials such as container glass and ironstone dated the site to the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, and it does not appear that the site was occupied before or after this date range. Artifacts recovered suggested a dwelling, although some agricultural artifacts were also recovered, such as a mule shoe. A 1927 plat shows a house, barn, and spring owned by the Smith family, who held a large amount of agricultural property in the area. By 1957, aerial imagery suggests that these structures had been demolished: copses of trees are visible in approximately the same locations as where the house and barn were situated on the 1927 plat.

Late-nineteenth through early-twentieth century rural dwelling sites are very common in Loudoun County. Site 44LD1828 does not possess any unique characteristics that would set it apart from other similar sites in the region. Additionally, the distribution of the soil and artifacts suggests that the structure was demolished using heavy machinery, further damaging the archaeological record. Finally, the site is not associated with important events, people, or underrepresented groups. Thus, D+A recommends Site 44LD1828 Not Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No further archaeological consideration is required.

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: Recommended Not Eligible

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data

Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Event Type: Survey:Phase I

Project Staff/Notes:

Has Ph I Shape

PI - Boyd Sipe
Crew Leads- Edward H. McMullen, MA, RPA, Daniel P. Baicy, MA, RPA, Tom Cuthbertson, MA, RPA, Vincent P. Gallacci, PMP
Crew - Seth Biehler, Angelica Weimer, Catherine Herring, Caleb Joeck, Valerie Vendrick, Robin Ramey, Jonathon Fleming, Amanda Larkin, Anton Motivans, Amber Nubgaard, MA,

Project Review File Number: No Data

Sponsoring Organization: No Data

Organization/Company: Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

Investigator: Boyd Sipe

Survey Date: 2/9/2019

Survey Description:

Phase I shovel test survey at 50 foot intervals with radials at 25 foot spacing.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Agricultural field	3/1/2019 12:00:00 AM	*No Data*

Threats to Resource: Other

Site Conditions: Surface Features

Survey Strategies: Historic Map Projection, Observation, Subsurface Testing

Specimens Collected: Yes

Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

Ceramics
2 hard paste porcelain doll part
2 ironstone (1840-1900+)
2 redware (1792-1830)
2 stoneware
1 hard paste porcelain button (post-1840)
1 pearlware (1780-1830)
1 whiteware (1820-1990+)
1 refined white earthenware
1 yellowware (1830-1940)
1 redware
Glass
14 unidentified glass
8 bottle, bottle/jar
2 bottle, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
1 bottle/jar, (ABM)* (post-1907)
1 canning jar, Ball blue (ABM) (1909-1938)
Metal
39 unidentified ferrous metal
32 nail, cut, machine headed (post-1830)
12 wire
9 nail, wire (post-1890)
7 nail, cut (post-1790)
5 barbed wire (post-1874)
1 lock plate
1 screw
1 unidentified lead
Miscellaneous
8 brick
Prehistoric
6 quartz primary reduction flake

1 quartz biface thinning flake

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository:	Thunderbird Office - Gainesville, VA
Permanent Curation Repository:	Loudoun County, VA
Field Notes:	Yes
Field Notes Repository:	Thunderbird Office - Gainesville, VA
Photographic Media:	Digital
Survey Reports:	Yes

Survey Report Information:

2019, Lenah Farm Land Bay 4 - Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation, Loudoun County, VA, Daniel P. Baicy.

Survey Report Repository:	Wetland Studies and Solutions, Gainesville, VA
DHR Library Reference Number:	No Data
Significance Statement:	Locus 1 of Site4-HW3 is interpreted as a potential structure location with use period between the late 18th century and late 19th century. The recovered assemblage places the use period of the site in the same period as 44LD1819, 44LD1820, 44LD1821, Site3-HW1, Site8-HW2 and the historic built resource at DHR 053-5888. The recovered assemblage contains and significant amount architectural artifacts including iron cut nails, brick, and mortar, which indicates a moderate to high probability of encountering intact subsurface features and activity areas associated with the potential structure. Additional excavations within the site are necessary to evaluate the research potential necessary to recommend inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D and to interpret the sites function within the larger framework of surrounding sites. Avoidance of disturbance to the site is recommended; if avoidance is impracticable, a Phase II evaluation to formally determine the site's NRHP eligibility is recommended. The historic component of Locus 2 of Site Site4-HW3 is a low-density scatter of artifacts including multiple pieces of redware. The historic scatter is interpreted as refuse scatter associated with the structure in Locus 1. The deeply plowed setting on a different landform than the structure and lack of architectural and personal artifacts represents a low probability for intact subsurface features. As such, additional excavations within the historic component of Locus 2 are not necessary to evaluate the research potential necessary to recommend inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D. No further work is recommended for the historic component in Locus 2 of Site4-HW3 Finally, the prehistoric component of Locus 2 of Site4-HW3 consisting of only six primary reduction flakes and 1 biface thinning flake on a landform above a small intermittent stream. Large quartz and quartzite cobbles were noted in the stream bed. Site4-HW3 is interpreted as a limited or one-time use resource procurement and processing location. Additional excavations within the site are not likely to yield any significant data on prehistoric occupation in Loudoun County. Therefore, it is our opinion that the Site4-HW3 does not possess the research potential necessary to recommend inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D. No further work is recommended for the prehistoric historic component in Locus 2 of Site4-HW3.
Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:	Recommended for Further Survey
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :	No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:	No Data

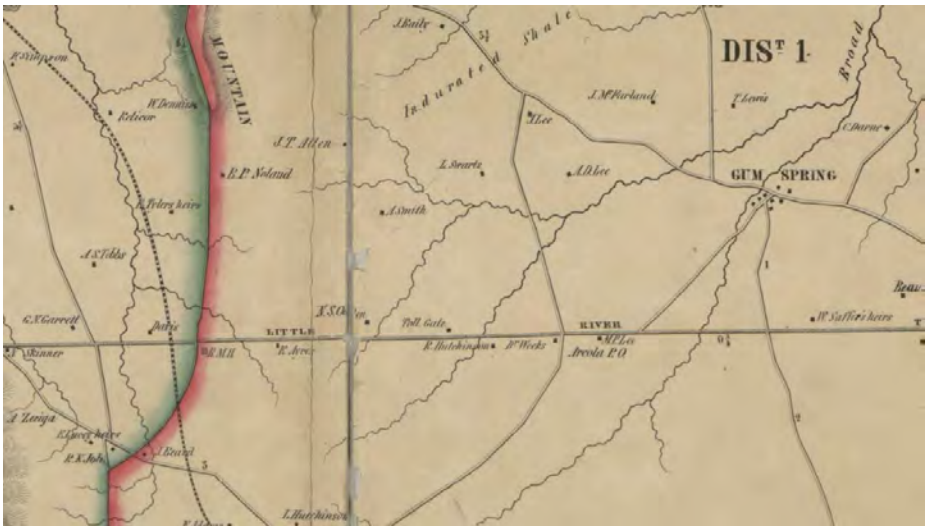
REPORT >

Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Sites 44LD1819, 44LD1820, and 44LD1827

DATE > JUNE 2019

LOCATION > Loudoun County, Virginia

PREPARED FOR >
TNT Environmental



PREPARED BY >
Dutton + Associates, LLC

Dutton + Associates
Cultural Resource Survey, Planning, and Management

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PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF SITES 44LD1819, 44LD1820, AND 44LD1827

LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA

PREPARED FOR:
TNT ENVIRONMENTAL
13996 PARKEAST CIRCLE, SUITE 101
CHANTILLY, VIRGINIA 20151

***PREPARED BY*:**
DUTTON + ASSOCIATES, LLC
1115 CROWDER DRIVE
MIDLOTHIAN, VIRGINIA 23113
804.897.1960

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR
HOPE SMITH, PH.D.

JUNE 2019

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ABSTRACT

From April 24 to May 23, 2019, Dutton + Associates, LLC conducted a Phase II archaeological evaluation of Site 44LD1819, a late-eighteenth through early-nineteenth century pottery kiln site; Site 44LD1820, an indeterminate site associated with the kiln; and Site 44LD1827, a domestic site with mid-nineteenth and early-twentieth century components. All three sites are located in Loudoun County, Virginia and are situated on a large agricultural tract north of John Mosby Highway (US-50) at the end of Lenah Farm Road. The goal of the Phase II evaluation was to determine the overall significance and eligibility of both sites for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This was accomplished through a combination of detailed historic research and field investigations consisting of the excavation of shovel test pits and test units.

Site 44LD1819 was initially recommended potentially eligible based on the large quantity of material associated with a pottery kiln, including kiln furniture, structural material, and pottery wasters. The site was dated to the late-eighteenth through early-nineteenth century. The goal of the Phase II was to determine the limits of the site and assess the integrity of the kiln. Shovel testing and test units revealed few artifacts and no features north of the main concentration, and intact stratigraphy and a wealth of material within the concentration, which was centered in a wooded area.

Historical research showed that this kiln was operated by Charles Duncan, one of the first potters in Loudoun County. Duncan's sons appear to have continued the operation after their father's death. The historical record suggests that the kiln may have been in operation from 1776 until the late 1830s, when the property passed out of the family. Based on its documented historical association, its early date, and its wealth of potential data, ***Site 44LD1819 is recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D. Avoidance is recommended.*** *The boundaries of the site correspond with the current tree line, except in the southeast corner near Lenah Run, where the boundary extends 32 meters (104 feet) east of the woods.*

Site 44LD1820 was initially recommended potentially eligible for inclusion in the VLR and the NRHP based on its potential association with the kiln next door to the east. Very little additional cultural material was recovered from Site 44LD1820 during the Phase II evaluation, and no features were noted. Except for a single fragment of creamware, all of the historic artifacts recovered during the Phase II were redware wasters and kiln furniture. Site 44LD1820 appears to be a temporary, ephemeral activity area associated with the nearby kiln (VDHR #44LD1819). Due to its lack of material culture or features, the site offers no significant data pertinent to the operation of the kiln or the history of the region. Therefore, ***Site 44LD1820 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no further archaeological consideration is required.***

Site 44LD1827 was initially recorded as a late-eighteenth through early-nineteenth century domestic site. It was recommended potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP due to its potential association with a possible earlier component of a nearby historic farm complex. Excavation of test units and shovel tests revealed two separate periods of use, one during the mid-nineteenth century and another during the twentieth century. It appears that activities from the later period have significantly disturbed the archaeological deposits from the earlier period.

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Additional disturbance was caused recently by the burial of a horse on the same small landform, according to a conversation with the property manager.

Due to the disturbances from the later cellar and horse burial, Site 44LD1827 does not possess adequate stratigraphic integrity to provide significant data pertinent to the history of the region. Additionally, the site was originally recommended NRHP-eligible based partly on its potential association with VDHR 053-5888, an architectural resource dating to the 1870s that has since been determined not eligible. No earlier-dating component of this architectural resource was identified. VDHR# 053-5888 does not appear to have any temporal relationship with the early-to-mid nineteenth century domestic assemblage of 44LD1827. Based on these factors, ***Site 44LD1827 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No further archaeological consideration is required.***

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION 1-1
2. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT 2-1
Physical Description and Location 2-1
Geology and Topography 2-2
Hydrology 2-2
Pedology 2-2
3. SITES 44LD1819, 44LD1820, AND 44LD1827 IN CONTEXT 3-1
Previous Investigations 3-1
Comparison with Similar Sites in Loudoun County 3-1
4. RESEARCH DESIGN 4-1
Objectives 4-1
Methods 4-2
Literature and Background Research 4-2
Archaeological Field Investigations 4-2
Field Methods 4-2
Grid Establishment 4-3
Shovel Testing 4-3
Test Units 4-3
Laboratory Analysis 4-4
Report Preparation and Artifact Curation 4-4
5. CULTURAL CONTEXT 5-1
Settlement to Society (1607 – 1750) 5-1
Colony to Nation (1750 – 1789) 5-3
Early National Period (1789 – 1830) 5-5
Antebellum period (1830 – 1860) 5-6
Civil War (1861 – 1865) 5-9
Reconstruction and Growth (1865 – 1917) 5-11
World War I to World War II (1917 – 1945) 5-14
New Dominion (1945 – Present) 5-16
6. RESULTS OF EVALUATION 6-1
Site 44LD1819 6-1
Site Delineation 6-2
Test Unit 1 6-4
Test Unit 2 6-6
Test Unit 3 6-7
Test Unit 4 6-9
Test Unit 5 6-10
Test Unit 6 6-12
Test Unit 7 6-17
Analysis of Site 44LD1819 6-19
Site 44LD1820 6-24
Site Delineation 6-24
Test Unit 1 6-26
Test Unit 2 6-28

Received by VMRC September 3, 2020 /blh

Test Unit 3 6-29
Test Unit 4 6-31
Analysis of Site 44LD1820 6-32
44LD1827 6-34
Site Delineation 6-35
Test Unit 1 6-39
Test Unit 2 6-40
Test Unit 3 6-44
Test Unit 4 6-45
Test Unit 5 6-49
Test Unit 6 6-50
Analysis of Site 44LD1827 6-52
7. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS 7-1
8. REFERENCES 8-1
APPENDIX A: ARTIFACT CATALOG A-1
APPENDIX B: RESUMES A-1
APPENDIX C: VCRIS FILES C-1

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1: Aerial view of sites, outlined in yellow. Source: Google Earth 2019 1-2
Figure 2-1: Aerial view of sites. Source: Google Earth 2019. 2-1
Figure 5-1: Modern aerial depicting the project area (red) and previously recorded resources (orange). Source: Google Earth 5-1
Figure 5-2: Detail of *Loudoun and Fairfax County Roads*, c. 1757, depicting the general vicinity of the project area. Source: Phillips 1996 5-5
Figure 5-3: Approximate locations of parcels owned in 1850 (blue) in the vicinity of the project area (red) and previously recorded sites (orange) overlaid on a 1943 topographic map. Source: USGS; LCDB 4S:325; LCDB 5B:140 5-8
Figure 5-4: Detail of *Map of Loudoun County, Virginia*, by Yardley Taylor in 1854, depicting the project area. Source: Library of Congress 5-9
Figure 5-5: ABPP map of *Aldie, VA (VA036)*, the project area is outside of the frame of the map. Source: ABPP 5-11
Figure 5-6: Approximate locations of parcels owned in 1900 (blue) in the vicinity of the project area (red) and previously recorded sites (orange) overlaid on a 1943 topographic map. Source: USGS; LCDB 4S:325; LCDB 7C:350; LCWB 3G:306 5-13
Figure 5-7: 1927 plat of Roseville depicting the project area (red) and previously recorded resources (orange). Source: LCPB 14:14 5-15
Figure 5-8: Detail of 1937 aerial depicting the project area. Source: LCOMGI 5-16
Figure 5-9: Detail of 1957 aerial depicting the project area. Source: Loudoun County Aerial Archive 5-18
Figure 5-10: Approximate parcel purchased by Randolph D. Rouse in 1964 (blue), project area (red), and previously recorded resources (orange) overlaid on a 1943 topographic map. Source: USGS; LCDB 435:70 5-19
Figure 6-1: Main part of kiln site, in woods. 6-1
Figure 6-2: View north into field from kiln site. 6-2

Received by VMRC September 3, 2020 /blh

Figure 6-3: Phase I map of Site 44LD1819, showing concentration of positive shovel tests in wooded area. Source: Thunderbird 2019. 6-3
Figure 6-4: Phase II map of 44LD1819, showing revised site boundaries, shovel tests, and test units. 6-4
Figure 6-5: North wall profile of Test Unit 1. 6-5
Figure 6-6: Base of excavation, Test Unit 1. 6-5
Figure 6-7: North wall profile, Test Unit 2. 6-6
Figure 6-8: Base of excavation, Test Unit 2. 6-7
Figure 6-9: West wall profile, Test Unit 3. 6-8
Figure 6-10: Base of excavation, Test Unit 3. 6-8
Figure 6-11: North wall profile, Test Unit 4. 6-9
Figure 6-12: Base of excavation, Test Unit 4. 6-10
Figure 6-13: North wall profile, Test Unit 5. 6-11
Figure 6-14: Base of excavation, Test Unit 5. 6-11
Figure 6-15: North wall profile of Test Unit 6. 6-12
Figure 6-16: North wall profile photo, Test Unit 6. 6-13
Figure 6-17: Stratum II in progress, showing fieldstones. 6-14
Figure 6-18: Base of excavation, Test Unit 6. 6-17
Figure 6-19: North wall profile, Test Unit 7. 6-18
Figure 6-20: Base of excavation, Test Unit 7. 6-18
Figure 6-21: Artifacts by category. 6-19
Figure 6-22: Kiln furniture. Bottom, left to right: wedges, stilts, shelf. Top, left to right: firing stand fragments, shelf fragment with pooled glaze. 6-20
Figure 6-23: Representative waster sherds from Test Unit 6. 6-20
Figure 6-24: Non-kiln-related artifacts from 44LD1819. 6-21
Figure 6-25: Fired clay, form and purpose unknown 6-21
Figure 6-26: Phase I map of Site 44LD1820. Source: Thunderbird Archaeology 2019. 6-25
Figure 6-27: Aerial view of Site 44LD1820, showing Phase II shovel test pits and test units. 6-26
Figure 6-28: North wall profile of Test Unit 1. 6-27
Figure 6-29: Base of excavation, Test Unit 1. 6-27
Figure 6-30: North wall profile of Test Unit 2. 6-28
Figure 6-31: Base of excavation, Test Unit 2. 6-29
Figure 6-32: North wall profile, Test Unit 3. 6-30
Figure 6-33: Base of excavation, Test Unit 3. 6-30
Figure 6-34: North wall profile of Test Unit 4. 6-31
Figure 6-35: Base of excavation, Test Unit 4. 6-32
Figure 6-36: Representative artifacts from 44LD1820. 6-33
Figure 6-37: View upslope towards top of ridge, facing northwest. 6-34
Figure 6-38: View south into draw towards barn. 6-35
Figure 6-39: Phase I map of 44LD1827. Source: Thunderbird Archaeology 2019. 6-36
Figure 6-40: Aerial view of Site 44LD1827 with Phase II shovel test pits and units. 6-37
Figure 6-41: Possible cellar depression (area of shrubs and taller grass in photo), facing north. 6-38
Figure 6-42: Fieldstones in Portland cement in possible cellar depression. 6-38
Figure 6-43: North wall profile of Test Unit 1. 6-39
Figure 6-44: Base of excavation, Test Unit 1. 6-40

Received by VMRC September 3, 2020 /blh

Figure 6-45: In progress photo showing rubble layer. 6-41
Figure 6-46: North wall profile, Test Unit 2. 6-41
Figure 6-47: Base of excavation, Test Unit 2. 6-42
Figure 6-48: North wall profile of Test Unit 3. 6-44
Figure 6-49: Base of excavation, Test Unit 3. 6-45
Figure 6-50: 1/4" mesh screen filled with artifacts recovered from Test Unit 4. 6-46
Figure 6-51: Planview photo, Test Unit 4. 6-47
Figure 6-52: Planview drawing of Test Unit 4. 6-47
Figure 6-53: North wall profile drawing, Test Unit 4. 6-48
Figure 6-54: North wall profile photo, Test Unit 4. 6-48
Figure 6-55: North wall profile, Test Unit 5. 6-49
Figure 6-56: Base of excavation, Test Unit 5. 6-50
Figure 6-57: North wall profile, Test Unit 6. 6-51
Figure 6-58: Test Unit 6, base of excavation. 6-51
Figure 6-59: Artifact categories recovered from 44LD1827. 6-52
Figure 6-60: Artifacts from Test Unit 2, mid-nineteenth century structure. 6-54
Figure 6-61: Artifacts from Test Unit 4, in the cellar depression. Note that most of the material recovered from this unit was discarded as recent trash. 6-55

LIST OF TABLES

Table 6-1: Artifacts recovered from Test Unit 6, Stratum I. 6-13
Table 6-2: Artifacts recovered from Test Unit 6, Stratum II. 6-14
Table 6-3: Artifacts recovered from Test Unit 6, Stratum III. 6-15
Table 6-4: Artifacts recovered from Test Unit 6, Stratum 4. 6-16
Table 6-5:Artifacts recovered from 44LD1819. 6-22
Table 6-6: Diagnostic materials 6-23
Table 6-7: Artifacts recovered from 44LD1820. 6-33
Table 6-8: Artifacts recovered from Test Unit 2, Stratum 1. 6-43
Table 6-9: Artifacts recovered from Test Unit 2, Stratum II. 6-43
Table 6-10: Diagnostic artifacts recovered from 44LD1827. Date sources: *Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland* and *Monticello TPQ Compendium.* 6-53

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1. INTRODUCTION

From April 24 to May 23, 2019, Dutton + Associates, LLC (D+A) conducted a Phase II archaeological evaluation of Site 44LD1819, a late-eighteenth through early-nineteenth, century pottery kiln site; Site 44LD1820, an indeterminate site associated with the kiln; and Site 44LD1827, a domestic site with mid-nineteenth and early-twentieth century components. All three sites are located in Loudoun County, Virginia and are situated on a large agricultural tract north of John Mosby Highway (US-50) at the end of Lenah Farm Road (Figure 1-1).

The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (Federal Register 48:44716-44742, September 29, 1983) and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (rev. 2011). Recommendations concerning the eligibility of archaeological resources identified during the survey were made with reference to the Department of Interior's *36 CFR 60: National Register of Historic Places*; the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*; and *National Register Bulletin 15, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (USDI 1981, 1983, 1991).

The goal of the Phase II evaluation was to determine the overall significance and eligibility of the three sites for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This was accomplished through a combination of detailed historic research and field investigations consisting of the excavation of shovel test pits and test units. This report contains a description of the archaeological sites' physical and environmental settings, a cultural context for the site, a research design that describes methodology, previous research in the area, survey results, and conclusions with recommendations. Copies of all field notes, maps, correspondence, and historical research materials are on file at D+A's main office in Midlothian, Virginia.

Principal Investigator Hope Smith, PhD, oversaw the general course of the project, prepared the research strategy, and co-authored the report. Dara Friedberg, MS conducted historical research and co-authored the report. Emily Bolesta, Kaitlin LaGrasta, Molly Martien, Christine Muron, Shannon Sullivan, and Natalie Williams served as field crew.

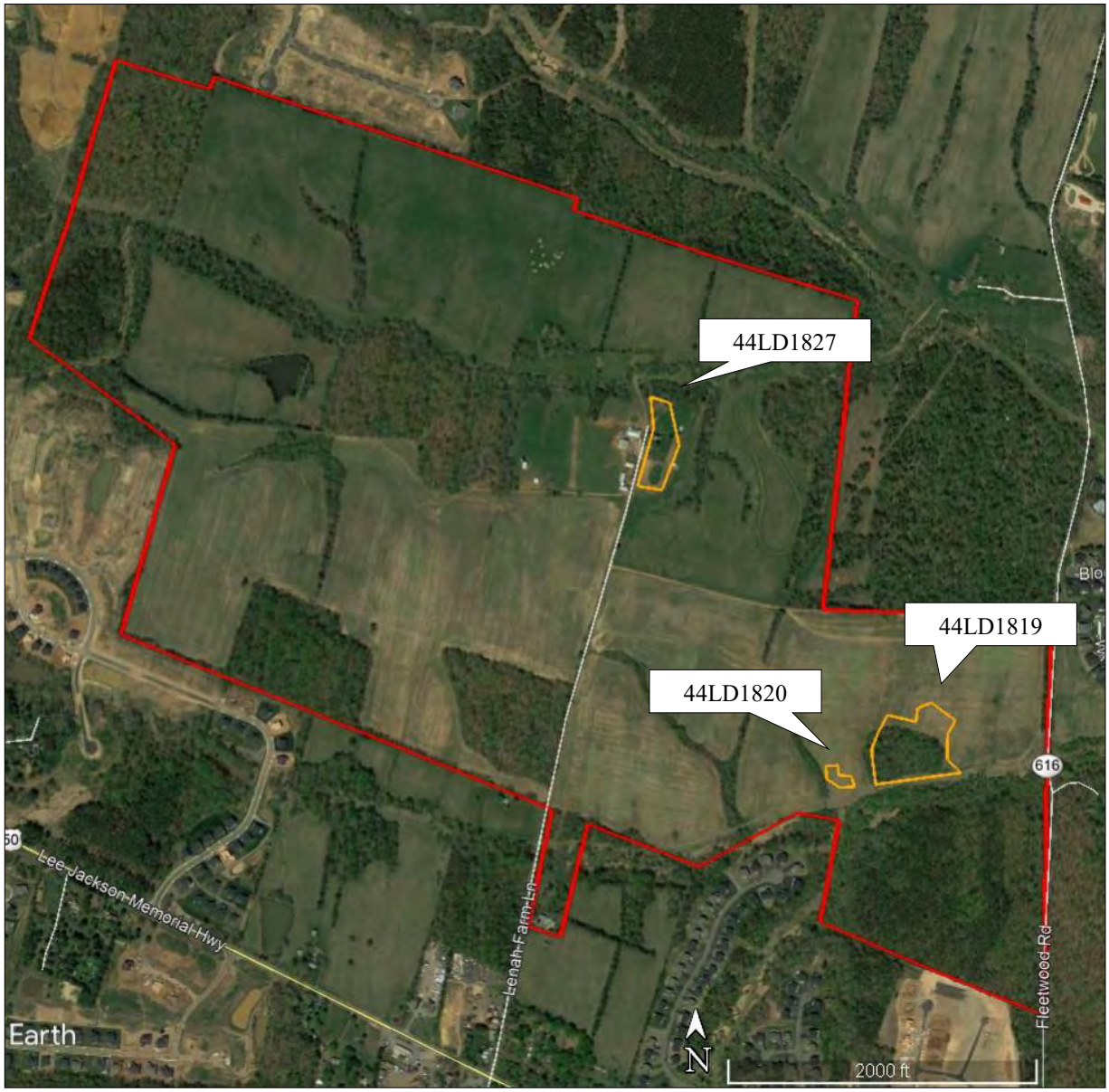

Figure 1-1: Aerial view of sites, outlined in yellow. Source: Google Earth 2019

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2. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

These three sites are located on Lenah Farm, a large agricultural property situated just north of John Mosby Highway (US-50) in Loudoun County, Virginia, (Figure 2-1). Site 44LD1819 sits on a level terrace overlooking the wetland associated with Lenah Run to the south. The terrace is bounded on the west by a drainage flowing into Lenah Run, and on the east by a draw that also leads down to the run. The bulk of the site is wooded. Site 44LD1820 sits on a narrow terrace at the end of a finger ridge overlooking Lenah Run, separated from Site 44LD1819 by a drainage to the east, and bounded by another drainage leading to Lenah Run to the west. Vegetation consisted of recently-planted soybeans. Site 44LD1827 is located on a small finger ridge overlooking the wetland associated with Broad Run to the north. Vegetation consists of scrubby cedars and trees forming a hedge boundary between pastures to the south and east, and the wetland to the north.

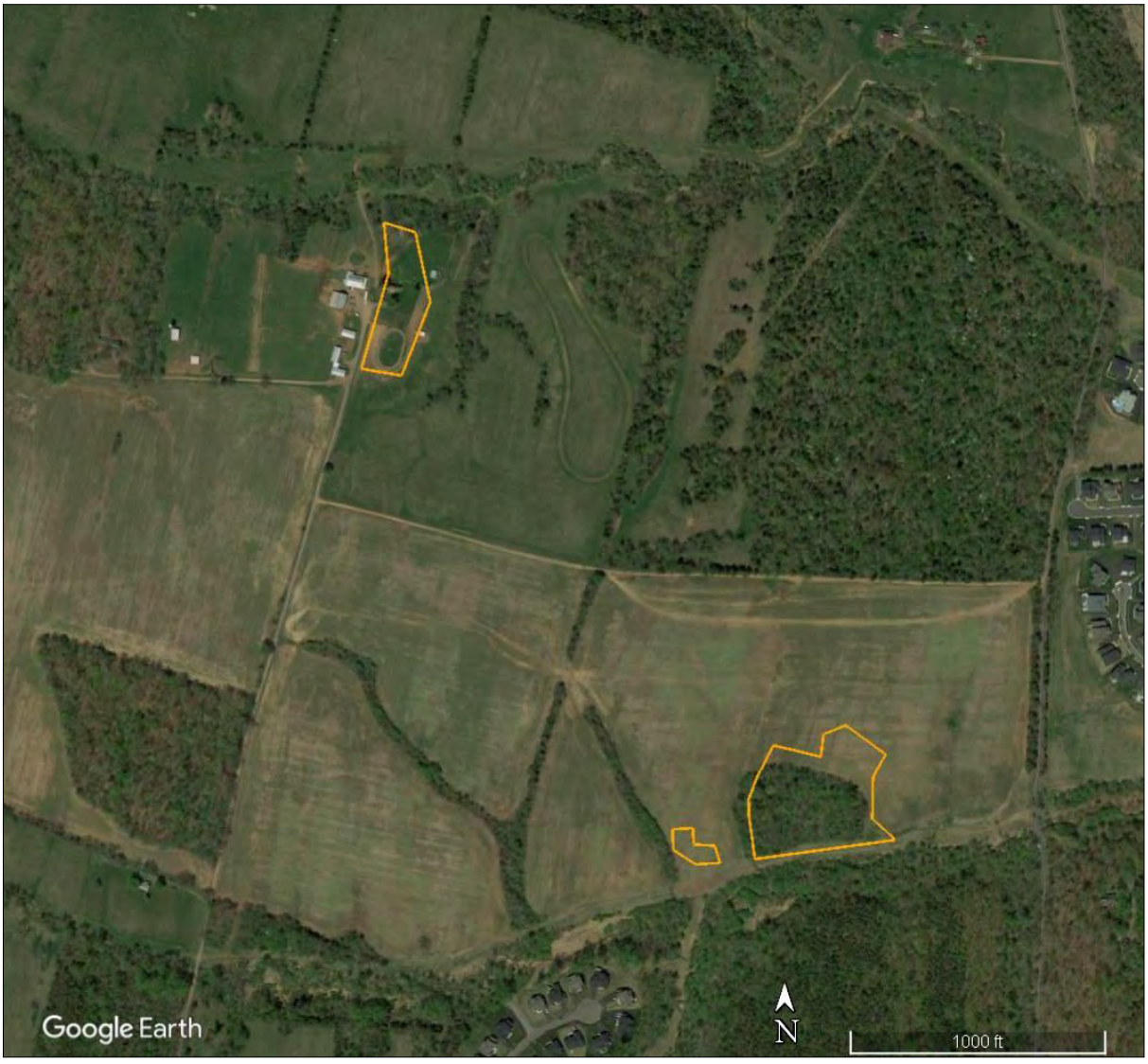

Figure 2-1: Aerial view of sites. Source: Google Earth 2019.

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GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Modest relief and low slopes are associated with the Mesozoic lowlands subprovince of the Piedmont region. The area is underlain by Mesozoic sedimentary and igneous rocks. A well-dissected, dendritic drainage pattern occurs throughout this region with broad, low ridges, extensive upland "flats" and shallow, sluggish drainage ways.

HYDROLOGY

Sites 44LD1819 and 44LD1820 are drained by intermittent streams that flow into Lenah Run, which joins Broad Run. Site 44LD1827 is drained by Broad Run, which flows into the Potomac River, which then drains into the Chesapeake Bay before ultimately draining into the Atlantic Ocean.

PEDOLOGY

All three sites are covered in nearly equal proportions of severely eroded Nestoria channery silt loam, Penn silt loam, and Bowmansville silt loam. The Nestoria and Penn soils are characterized by a silty loam A horizon and a channery clay B horizon, while the Bowmansville soil is formed from recent alluvial deposits from upland soils.

3. SITES 44LD1819, 44LD1820, AND 44LD1827 IN CONTEXT

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

These three sites were first identified through shovel testing at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals during a single Phase I survey conducted by Thunderbird Archaeology in March 2019.

Site 44LD1819 was recorded as a multicomponent historic site dating to the late-eighteenth through early-nineteenth century. The primary component was a kiln that appeared to have produced stoneware and redware. A secondary component was recorded as a potential dwelling from the same period. A large quantity of kiln-related material was recovered from the shovel tests, including redware (N=729), stoneware (N=463), and kiln furniture (N=101). Domestic materials such as pearlware (N=5), creamware (N=3) windowpane (N=1), and a cut nail provided evidence for the possible dwelling. No clear surface remains of the kiln structure were noted, but ceramic wasters and brick were visible on the surface across the site. The bulk of the site was located in a wooded area overlooking Lenah Run beside an agricultural field, although the same artifacts were recovered in far lesser quantities within the field around the wooded area. Thunderbird Archaeology drew a conservative site boundary around all of the positive shovel test pits in both the field and the wooded area and recommended the site potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. As of this date, VDHR has not evaluated this recommendation.

Site 44LD1820 was recorded as a possible slave dwelling potentially associated with the large kiln site. It is located just west of the kiln, to the west of a heavily eroded drainage that flows down to Lenah Run. It was identified through a small number of positive shovel test pits that contained redware (N=9), stoneware (N=2), British brown stoneware (N=1), creamware (N=1), and a wrought nail. The date of the artifacts suggested it was contemporaneous with the kiln site. Although they did not make an eligibility recommendation for this site, Thunderbird Archaeology recommended it for further survey.

Site 44LD1827 was recorded as a possible outbuilding associated with the farmstead of VDHR #053-5888. The site was interpreted as dating from the late-eighteenth century through the late-nineteenth century. This site was divided into two loci: Locus 1 contained the majority of the historic material and appeared to be associated with a structure, while Locus 2 consisted of more isolated clusters of artifacts associated with the use and occupation of the farmstead. Although they did not make an eligibility recommendation for this site, Thunderbird Archaeology recommended it for further survey.

COMPARISON WITH SIMILAR SITES IN LOUDOUN COUNTY

According to VDHR records, the kiln site (VDHR# 44LD1819) is one of three previously-identified kiln sites in Loudoun County. The other two kilns are VDHR# 44LD1698 and 44LD1195. Site 44LD1195 is the Sycolin Road domestic and kiln site, first identified in 2006 by the Louis Berger Group. This site was a kiln estimated to have been in operation from 1820 through the 1840s. Features identified, but not excavated, included two kiln features and a waster dump. Over 8,000 artifacts were recovered from ten test units and 100 shovel tests; most of these artifacts were redware and stoneware wasters and kiln furniture. VDHR staff determined that the site was eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. Site 44LD1698 appears to be similar, but it was identified only

through pedestrian survey. Oral history connected the site to an African American potter named Ned Davis, who operated from around 1830 to 1850. In all of Virginia, only 68 kilns from any time period have been identified, and most of these are located in the Ridge and Valley region.

Although two similar kiln sites have been identified in Loudoun County, kilns in general are relatively rare archaeological features, and their associated material culture offers a wealth of data and the opportunity to trace patterns of trade and commerce across the region. Unidentifiable locally-produced coarse earthenwares and stonewares are common artifact types on sites dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and the analysis of pottery recovered from kiln sites allows archaeologists to compare, cross-date, and identify these artifact types. Site 44LD1819 is also significant because preliminary research suggests that its period of operation is earlier than these other kiln sites, dating from the 1770s until the 1830s.

The other two sites detailed in this report, VDHR# 44LD1820 and 44LD1827, are far more common in Loudoun County. Both are ephemeral domestic sites dating to the early-nineteenth century. According to VDHR records, there are 259 domestic sites dating to the early National Period in Loudoun County, 136 of which are single dwellings. Of all the domestic sites within these parameters, only 30 have been determined to be Eligible or Potentially Eligible by VDHR, while 51 have been determined Not Eligible. The remainder have not been formally evaluated by VDHR. Sites that are determined Eligible for inclusion in the NRHP tend to have some combination of the following factors: good stratigraphic integrity, intact features, significant amounts of material culture, and association with important individuals, events, or underrepresented groups. Sites 44LD1820 and 44LD1827 do not immediately appear to possess these qualities. However, based on the Phase I survey data and its proximity to the kiln, Site 44LD1820 may be a domestic site associated with enslaved laborers who worked at the kiln.

4. RESEARCH DESIGN

OBJECTIVES

The Phase II evaluation of Sites 44LD1819, 44LD1820, and 44LD1827 was designed to assess the existence and subsequent integrity of subsurface deposits, to define the vertical and horizontal limits of the site, and to obtain sufficient information to make recommendations about the sites' eligibility for listing in the VLR and the NRHP. In order to be found significant, a resource must retain integrity. The seven aspects of integrity include:

Location Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

Design Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.

Setting Setting is the physical environment of a historic property.

Materials Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

Workmanship Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

Feeling Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.

Association Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

The sites were then evaluated using the four criteria (Criteria A-D) outlined by the NRHP. A cultural resource is gauged to be significant if at least one of four NRHP criteria can be applied to it. These four criteria are listed below:

A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

A cultural resource is thought to be significant if at least one of these four NRHP criteria can be applied to it. Criterion D typically applies to archaeological sites. In order to be capable of

yielding important information about the past, generally a site must possess artifacts, intact soil strata, structural remains and/or intact features, or other cultural features that make it possible to test historical hypotheses, corroborate and amplify currently available information, or reconstruct the sequence of the local archaeological record.

METHODS

Literature and Background Research

D+A conducted pertinent background research with the goal of establishing the appropriate cultural context for Sites 44LD1819, 44LD1820, and 44LD1827 as defined by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and the VDHR's *How to use Historic Contexts in Virginia: A Guide for Survey, Registration, Protection, and Treatment Projects* (VDHR 1992). Background research focused on identifying usage of the land throughout the historic period, similar previously identified cultural resources, previous cultural resource investigations of similar resource types in the region, and any additional cultural resource information referred to in documents and other archives. Research was undertaken at the VDHR, the Library of Virginia, and other repositories of archival materials deemed appropriate during the course of the project.

Archaeological Field Investigations

The field investigations of the sites were conducted at a level sufficient to determine the overall significance and NRHP eligibility of the site, as well as its vertical and horizontal extents.

The primary goal of any archaeological evaluation is to make recommendations concerning the eligibility of the resource for the NRHP. Archaeological resources are most frequently evaluated for eligibility under Criterion D: information potential. For a site to be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D, it must possess the ability to provide new information on the prehistory or history of an area or region and exhibit stratigraphic integrity. Specific questions addressed by the evaluation survey include:

- With what cultural/temporal period(s) is the site associated? What are the temporal and spatial boundaries?
- What was the site's function? What do the recovered artifacts suggest about activities conducted at the site?
- How does the data recovered compare with other similar site types within the region?

Field Methods

The field techniques used must be selected based on local factors of landform, soil formation processes, historical land use, surface conditions, and the overall goal of the project. To ensure consistent levels of effort throughout the project area, and among all project investigators, standardized forms are used to record each class of information. Project maps were maintained

illustrating field conditions, survey techniques used, and the location of features identified. Photographs were taken of general field conditions, specific features, and fieldwork of significance. The field methods presented below were employed to evaluate Sites 44LD1819, 44LD1820, and 44LD1827 and address the preliminary research questions posed above.

Grid Establishment

At Site 44LD1819, an attempt was made to re-identify the 15-meter (50-foot) shovel test grid from the Thunderbird Phase I. After the grid was relocated, D+A filled in the original Phase I grid with shovel test pits at 7.5-meter (25-foot) intervals. Not every shovel test pit from the Phase I could be found, and shovel test pits on the 25-foot grid were only skipped if they coincided with a Thunderbird shovel test. The same methodology was employed at Site 44LD1820, although more of the original Phase I shovel test pits could be located at this site. At Site 44LD1827, the original Phase I judgmental shovel tests could not be located at all, so nine new judgmental shovel tests were excavated along the spine of the finger ridge that makes up Locus 1 of the site.

Shovel Testing

After grid establishment, shovel testing was performed at Sites 44LD1819 and 44LD1820 at 7.5-meter (25-foot) intervals across the previously-recorded limits of each site. Every effort was made to identify the previously-excavated shovel tests; these were recorded when they were encountered, and new shovel test pits were not excavated in these locations.

Shovel tests measure approximately 0.38 cm (15 inches) in diameter, and all soils excavated from the shovel tests were screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth. Depths of shovel tests were recorded in reference to the ground surface. Descriptions of soil texture and color follow standard terminology and the Munsell (1994) soil color charts. All shovel test data was recorded on standardized forms and identified on maps of the project area. A representative sample of shovel tests were also photographed.

Shovel tests were excavated stratigraphically and close attention was paid to the distinction between soil horizons. Investigators identified any areas where possible buried cultural strata may have been present. All artifacts were bagged and numbered by provenience. Ten centimeters of culturally sterile subsoil were excavated in all shovel tests to ensure that all buried cultural deposits were identified.

Test Units

Following completion of the shovel tests and pedestrian survey, field analysis of the stratigraphic and artifact density data obtained from them was used to establish the location of test units for both sites. The goal of the excavation of test units is to thoroughly examine site stratigraphy, provide a representative sample of the artifact assembly contained within the site for analysis, and to identify any possible buried cultural features.

Test units measured 1-meter by 1-meter (3.2-feet by 3.2-feet) in size and were excavated both stratigraphically. Cultural material recovered was bagged and labeled in reference to the southeast corner of the unit and the level from which they were collected. When stratigraphic breaks were identified the newly encountered soil was uncovered completely. The ground surface prior to excavation, the top of any newly encountered strata, and the base of excavation of each test unit were photo-documented. Following completion of excavation, test units were photographed and profiled.

Laboratory Analysis

All artifacts generated in the course of archaeological evaluation study were provenienced in the field. Following fieldwork, the artifacts were transported to the laboratory facilities of D+A for processing, inventory, and analysis. Artifacts were processed in a manner designed to ensure their stability and to accommodate special analyses, if warranted. Following processing, all artifacts were inventoried using Microsoft Excel. A computer-printed artifact inventory has been included as an appendix to the report.

Analyses of historic material remains included standard typological methods applied as a prelude to chronological reconstruction. Artifacts were assigned dates through the comparison of identified artifacts with other material culture classes having documented use-popularity patterns. Ceramics and glass provided primary chronological information. Historic artifacts from the project area were also examined to establish use patterns and the functional nature of the sites.

Report Preparation and Artifact Curation

The Phase II evaluation results for the historic sites were synthesized and summarized in this report. The results include archival research, fieldwork, and laboratory analysis. The report describes the results of these Phase II research elements, and the results are illustrated by selected maps and drawings. The NRHP eligibility for Sites 44LD1819, 44LD1820, and 44LD1827 is presented in the conclusions.

All research material and cultural material generated by this project will be curated according to the standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79 *Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*. All of the processed bags of artifacts were deposited in acid-free boxes for permanent storage and will be eventually returned to the property owner.

5. CULTURAL CONTEXT

The following section provides a brief summary of the general overarching regional historic themes relevant to Virginia and Loudoun County. The primary emphasis of this context focuses on the anthropological and material culture trends in history and describes how people throughout time could have left their archaeological mark on the landscape of the project area specifically. Prehistoric and historic occupation statistics and trends were analyzed, as were historic maps and available first-hand accounts which aided in establishing the appropriate cultural context for the project area as defined by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' *How to use Historic Contexts in Virginia: A Guide for Survey, Registration, Protection, and Treatment Projects* (VDHR 2011). Because several sites on the same property are receiving Phase II studies in 2019, though under different covers, a single historic context was completed encompassing all of the sites (Figure 5-1).

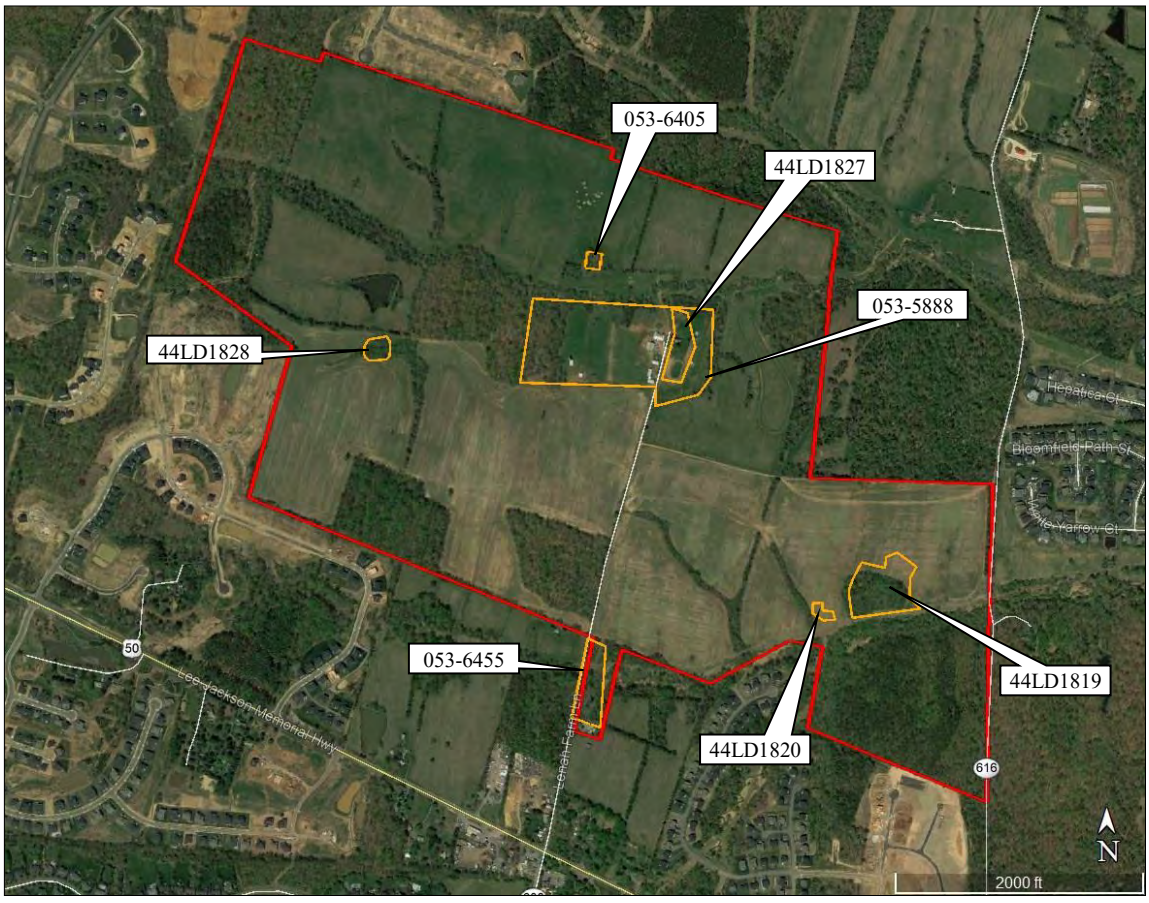

Figure 5-1: Modern aerial depicting the project area (red) and previously recorded resources (orange). Source: Google Earth

SETTLEMENT TO SOCIETY (1607 – 1750)

As European settlers moved up the Potomac River in the early seventeenth century, most settlement occurred along the east side of the river in Maryland. At this time, northern Virginia

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was considered too dangerous due to potential for conflict with native inhabitants. Official exploration began after 1648 (Luchsinger et al. 2006:3-4).

Although technically King of England after the execution of his father Charles I, Charles II spent nine years in exile. During this time, he granted his loyal supporters the Northern Neck of the colony of Virginia. The Northern Neck Proprietary consisted of nearly 5,282,000 acres of land between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers. From there it extended westward into much of northern Virginia, over the Alleghenies into present-day West Virginia (Parsons and Ravenhorst 2002:2). The Proprietary was in the hands of Thomas, Second Lord Culpeper, by 1681 and in the hands of his son-in-law Thomas, the fifth Lord Fairfax in 1692. Fairfax's primary goal in keeping his lands was the accumulation of rents. He appointed an agent, Robert Carter of Lancaster County, Virginia, to rent the Northern Neck lands for nominal quit rents, usually two shilling sterling per acre (Smith 2013:14).

Settlement in the eastern reaches of the proprietary occurred early, however, the area that now comprises Loudoun County remained a relatively dangerous region. While the German John Lederer explored the region in 1670 and found it to be virtually abandoned, the party did experience serious raids by northern tribes. The Treaty of Albany in 1722 would force American Indian nations west of the Blue Ridge. This buffer permitted an inward push of European settlers (Chambers 1983).

Permanent settlement of the region and the future Loudoun County began between the years 1725 and 1730 when it was part of Prince William County (Head 1908). As population increased in northern Virginia, the Virginia Assembly separated Prince William County and the portion north of Bull Run Creek became Fairfax County in 1742. What would eventually become Loudoun County was divided by the Catoctin-Bull Run ranges of low, rounded mountains; lower Loudoun (east of the range) and upper Loudoun (west of the range). The two areas developed quite differently. Germans, Scotch-Irish, and Quakers from the northern states settled in the northern end of the Loudoun Valley and established small communities and farms. Lower Loudoun's lands were granted to large landowners from Tidewater Virginia and Maryland eager to acquire new land in preparation for future tobacco plantations as soil became depleted on their land further east ("Loudoun History" n.d.). The patenting of Loudoun County land began in earnest in the 1720s.

Increasing population in the region led to a rise in land values which, in turn, drew some land speculators to acquire vast amounts of land. These speculators included such men as Benjamin Grayson, Catesby Cocke, George Eskridge, John Colvil, and William Fairfax (Williams 2011). In 1739, Catesby Cocke received many land patents among which was a patent for 1,856 acres adjoining Robert Carter, Jr.'s vast tract of land (NNG 1739). The northern portion of the project area was in the far southeast corner of this large land patent. It is likely that this is the Catesby Cocke of Belmont Bay who was clerk for Stafford, Prince William, and Fairfax counties, as each county formed, until 1746 (HABS 1933). Smaller patents were also given out. In 1741, Robert Foster patented 456 acres, which included the eastern portion of the project area (NNG 1741). Foster was a tobacco planter in Prince William County (Foster 2010).

After the successful introduction of the cash crop, the early economy of Virginia as a whole was centered primarily on the labor intensive cultivation of tobacco. It was tobacco that determined how roads were built, how taxes were collected, and where towns were established (Karnes

1998:8). As the popularity of the crop increased in Europe so too did the population of Virginia, as did planters' reliance on slave labor in lieu of indentured servants (Salmon 1983:11-12, 15, 20).

COLONY TO NATION (1750 – 1789)

In 1749, the total population of Cameron Parish, encompassing all of Fairfax County west of Difficult Run including the project area, was approximately 2,191 residents. Less than ten years later it had grown to 3,345 (Dames & Moore, Inc. 1997). This proved too populous to efficiently operate under a single government in such an expansive county as Fairfax was. In 1757, the Virginia House of Burgesses divided the county; the eastern portion remained Fairfax County while the western portion became Loudoun County. The new county was named for John Campbell, Fourth Earl of Loudoun, a Scottish nobleman who served as Commander-in-Chief for all British armed forces in North America and titular Governor of Virginia from 1756 to 1758. The crossroads at which a tavern had been established became Leesburg in 1758 when it became the county seat, approximately ten miles north of the project area. Unlike the quick growth that Fairfax County experienced, population growth in Loudoun County remained slow partially because of the lack of adequate roads.

Despite this hindrance, the county's agricultural economy flourished; tobacco grew well in the east, in the region of the project area, and wheat, oats, rye, and corn dominated the west. By the second half of the eighteenth century, Virginia annually exported over 55,000 hogsheads of tobacco valued at nearly three times that of the next most stable valuable commodity, which was wheat followed by corn (Luchsinger et al. 2006:3-6). An overall shift from tobacco to grains and corn had begun by the 1770s as soil increasingly became depleted of necessary nutrients and the demand for wheat grew (Smith 2013:16).

As the century wore on, earlier speculators cashed in on their investments, parceling out their huge holdings. Most of the larger landholders were concentrated in lower Loudoun (Dames & Moore, Inc. 1997). The land speculator William Ellzey purchased Cocke's land in 1760 (LCDB B:105; LCDB B:106). The land at this time included houses, buildings, orchards, etc. (LCDB B:105; LCDB B:106). A businessman and lawyer, Ellzey would construct a federal style house on part of his land c.1775 that became known as Fleetwood Farm, about a mile and a half north of the project area (Kozco 1989). John Sasser acquired 900 acres of the larger Cocke tract for 180£, again including houses, buildings, orchards, etc. (LCDB C:47; LCDB C:49).

In 1762, William Allen, of New Jersey, acquired Sasser's land for 360£ (LCDB D:592; LCDB D:593). Allen held the land until 1771, however it appears that Allen did not move from his home in New Jersey to Virginia until the mid-1770s (Allen 2012; LCDB H:201). In 1771, Allen sold 300 acres to Abraham Warford, who may have been Allen's nephew by marriage (LCDB H:201; Allen 2012). In 1773, Warford and others were ordered to open a road from Anthony Russell's land northeast of the project area to Mountain Road; this road may have extended just south of the project area and would have proved useful for its inhabitants (Figure 5-2) (Duncan and Miller 2013:106). In addition to minor roads, the project area was also near the major roads of the Carolina Road (predecessor of Route 15) and Mountain Road (predecessor of Braddock Road). All of the major roads aided in the growth and success of the eastern part of Loudoun in allowing the farmers and artisans to transport their products.

On a parcel adjoining Warford to the east, Robert Foster passed away in 1768, and it appears that his land was passed to Sarah Foster, either his wife or daughter, both of whom were named Sarah. In 1771, Sarah Foster leased and released 226 acres of Foster land, including houses, buildings, orchards, etc., to Benjamin Mason for 77£ (LCDB H:55; LCDB H:57). Benjamin Mason held the land for six years and in 1777, it was leased and released to Charles Duncan (also seen as Dunkin) from his son George Mason, likely Duncan's brother-in-law (LCDB L:341; LCDB L:343).

The Museum for Early Southern Decorative Arts (MESDA) identifies Duncan as one of the earliest potters in Loudoun County (Bertsch et al. c.2008:15). Duncan was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia and his sister, Fannie, married a captain of a merchant ship, Manlove Tarrant. It appears that Charles traveled with his brother-in-law and then lived for a number of years in Massachusetts where he learned the pottery trade. Potters in Massachusetts largely produced utilitarian redware vessels (Bertsch 2007:2-3).

After several years in Massachusetts, Duncan returned to Virginia and settled in Loudoun where, according to family, he started an earthenware "manufacturing establishment there, on extensive scale, and pursued the business successfully" (quoted in Bertsch 2007:3). Duncan married Susanna Mason around 1776 and purchased land encompassing the eastern portion of the project area for 100£ (Bertsch 2007:3; LCDB L:343). According to a deposition given in 1826 for a chancery case, Duncan's sons were seen "frequently delivering potters ware to different stores" in the county (quoted in Bertsch 2007:4).

Duncan may have been one of the few early artisans in the county, as its primary economy continued to be based on agriculture. While the market for crops grown in Virginia and throughout America was in high demand in European markets, tensions between the colonies and England began to put a strain on trade. At the end of the Seven Years' War (or the French and Indian War in North America) in 1763, the British government had an immense amount of debt. To pay it, Parliament imposed heavy taxes on its subjects and tightened the administration of trade and navigation acts (Salmon 1983:22). These actions sparked a strong response from the colonies. In 1774, the Virginia Convention adopted resolves against the importation of British goods and the importation of slaves. It also required each county to form a volunteer company of cavalry or infantry to prepare for an armed conflict.

Loudoun County provided a significant number of men, nearly 1,800, to serve in the militia and later the continental army once war broke out (Head 1908). While the county was not the site of any major fighting during the Revolutionary War, a number of troop movements took place in the region. Additionally, the county gained the nickname "Breadbasket of the Revolution" as the majority of the grain produced supplied the continental army ("Loudoun History" n.d.).

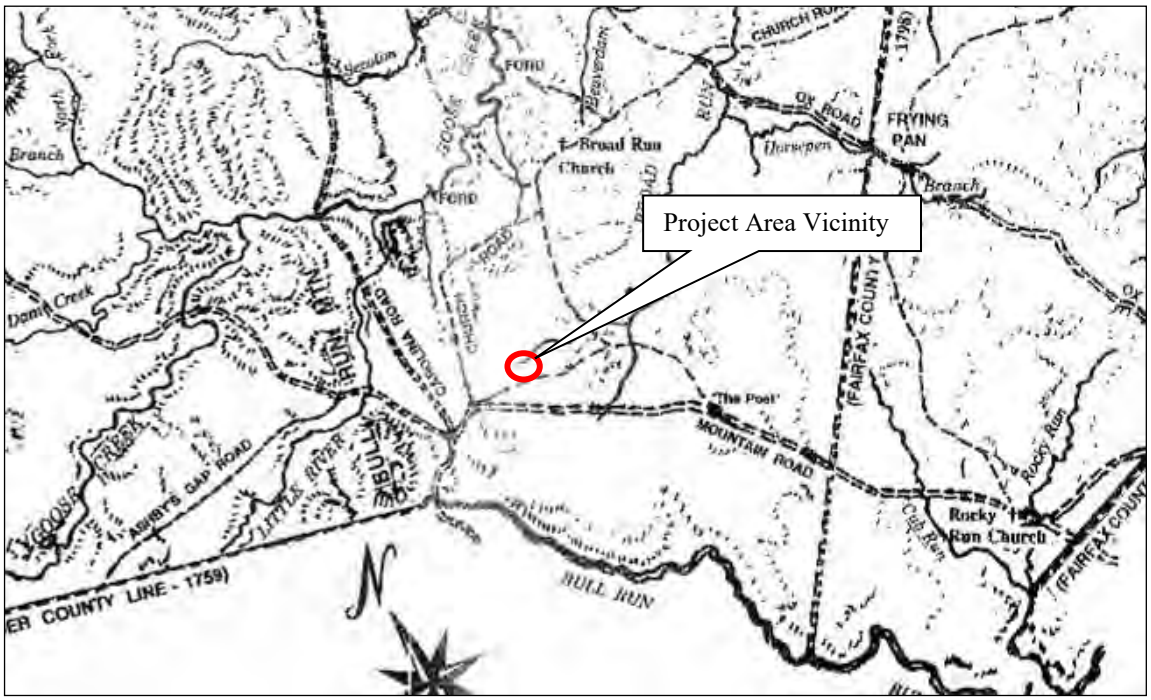

Figure 5-2: Detail of *Loudoun and Fairfax County Roads*, c. 1757, depicting the general vicinity of the project area. Source: Phillips 1996

EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789 – 1830)

In the years following the Revolution, the upper piedmont of Virginia was becoming less exclusively rural and agricultural and new towns established themselves as the population of Loudoun County increased (Head 1908). Additionally, there was a distinct shift in its agricultural system. The intensive tobacco cultivation previously pursued in lower Loudoun had succeeded in severely depleting the area's soils of much-needed nutrients, making the crop unprofitable and leading farmers to explore other options. Grains surpassed tobacco in economic importance in Loudoun County during this time and numerous water-powered mills related to the processing were constructed along many of the watercourses throughout the county (Scheel 1987; Head 1908). Additionally, general changes were made to outdated agricultural practices resulting in increased crop yields due to the use of fertilizers and crop rotations systems (Dames & Moore, Inc. 1997).

Before and during the War for Independence, northern Virginia was faced with economic instability with Great Britain. Therefore, it was not until after the war that widespread establishment of plantations throughout the region took place. The population of Loudoun County rose by 15-percent from 18,962 residents in 1790 to 21,939 in 1830. The slave population also rose, by about 33-percent from 4,030 enslaved individuals to 5,363 (USCB).

As lower Loudoun County became more populated, overland transportation improved making an impression on the economic and cultural life of the entire county. In 1806, the Little River Turnpike Company (present day U.S. Route 50) opened 34 miles of road, paved with cut stones, leading from Alexandria into Loudoun County. North of Little River Turnpike, the village of Springfield was established in 1801 with the opening of a post office (Scheel n.d.). Springfield was named for a popular fresh water spring there and is also known as Gum Spring (it would later

become Arcola, less than two miles east of the project area). In 1810, the town of Aldie, less than four miles west of the project area, was created. It was laid out by Charles Fenton Mercer on part of his plantation at the extreme end of the Little River Turnpike (Williams 2011:167). South of the project area, a tollhouse for the new turnpike was erected in what is now Lenah.

The project area itself remained under the ownership of the Duncan and Warford families. The Duncan family continued to own a portion of the project area. Charles Duncan passed away in 1807. In his last will and testament, he left his estate to his wife and two daughters, Catherine and Susanna, to be kept undivided during their lives (LCWB H:172). Among items listed in an inventory of his estate were a "set of clay mill irons," another indication of his profession of a pottery (LCWB H:235). Upon the death his wife in 1827, the estate was left to her living children and grandchildren of her deceased child (Bertsch et al. c.2008:15). The land, however, remained in the family until the 1830s.

In the northern portion of the project area, Abraham Warford passed away c.1796 and left 150 acres, on which he was living, to his son William and the remaining 100 acres to his wife, Hannah, followed by his daughters (LCWB F:470). Although the Warford's owned the land, gravestones within the project area indicate that it was being lived on by the Lee's as early as 1828.[1] One of Abraham Warford's daughters, Theodocia Warford, married Joshua Lee in 1799. Joshua had purchased adjacent land north and east of the project area.

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830 – 1860)

Revitalization of the soils of Loudoun County through the implementation of more sophisticated farming techniques kept the agriculturally based economy of Loudoun County steady and additional roads helped to further increase the growth and development of villages and towns. Improved transportation routes were needed for the reliable movement of goods and produce to market, and homesteads continued to form around the network of interior roads.

It appears that this portion of southern Loudoun County had a diverse population. About one and a half miles northwest of the project area was "Negro Mountain," so named because, according to local lore, a large community of free blacks became established there during the Antebellum Period (Smith et al. 2004:124). About one mile west of the project area, the Mount Zion Old School Primitive Baptist Church was founded by former members of the county's Little River Baptist Church. A church was constructed in 1851 at a high point at the intersection of the Little River Turnpike and the Old Carolina Road (O'Brien 1997). About a mile east of the tollhouse stood Matthew P. Lee's Arcola Post Office, Arcola, beginning in 1831 (Scheel c.2002:93).

Ownership of the project area changed hands during this time (Figure 5-3). As per an 1835 court case between Abraham Warford et al. and Elizabeth Warford et al., county commissioner William Mershon was ordered to sell the Warford property. George Briscoe purchased 231 acres, including the northern portion of the project area, for $1,156.80 in 1837 (LCDB 4I:353). He turned around and sold it the following year to Alexander D. Lee for $1,500.00 (LCDB 4L:331).

[1] This is the gravestone of Sarah Jane Lee, the baby of Alexander D. Lee, son of Joshua and Theodocia, and Alice Delilah Jones.

Given that there are graves within the Lee family cemetery in the northern portion of the project area before their purchase of the property, that his mother was the daughter of Abraham Warford, and his father owned adjacent land to the north, it is likely that Alexander Lee was living on the property prior to the purchase. In fact, Lee purchased several adjoining properties in 1838 and 1839 some of which he soon sold. He was identified in the 1850 census as a farmer (USCB 1850). Alexander D. Lee sold to Alexander G. Smith more than 407 acres in 1843 for $2,258.00, including a portion of the project area (LCDB 4S:325). After the sale, Smith sold one acre for the Lee family cemetery back to Lee (LCDB 4U:216). An 1854 map drawn by Yardley Taylor places A.D. Lee northeast of the project area (Figure 5-4). On the property, it appears that Alexander G. Smith largely raised livestock, wheat, corn, and oats, potatoes, hay, and produced wool and butter (USCB Agricultural Schedule 1850).

The eastern end of the project area also changed hands. In 1839, Alexander D. Lee purchased the former Duncan property for $400 (LCDB 4N:231). He then sold it in 1849. William and Asa Rogers purchased 218 acres from Alexander D. Lee and his brother Matthew P. Lee for $1,749.70 (LCDB 5B:140). The bulk of this purchase had been from Alexander with Matthew contributing three acres at what is now Fleetwood Road. William Rogers is identified in the 1850 federal census as a farmer (USCB 1850). In the 1830s and into the 1840s, Asa Rogers operated a store in Middleburg (AG 26 November 1839). In 1846, General Asa Rogers became a state senator, representing Loudoun and Fairfax counties (AG 26 January 1846). It appears that the brothers largely used their land to raise livestock (USCB Agricultural Schedule 1860).

The Rogers family actually had a vast amount of land including Oakham Farm in Middleburg (VDHR #053-0091). William Rogers entered into several business dealings, sometime having one or more brother co-signing the deed. Over time William had business disagreements and was forced to sell property to settle debts (Covington and Kimball 2015:8/20-8/21). This may have led to the sale of the property from Lee in the 1860s. In the middle of the Civil War, William and Asa Rogers sold their 221 acres to Spencer Anis Buckner for $4,446.75 (LCDB 5U:305). Buckner was identified in the 1860 census as a farmer and had 41 enslaved individuals (USCB 1860; USCB Slave Schedule 1860).

By 1860 the county's agricultural production was at or near the top for such crops as corn and wheat. This success was based partly on the good land in the region and partly on the large slave population held in the county. Of the 21,774 people in the Loudoun in 1860, 25 percent were slaves and of the 670 slaveholders, the vast majority held fewer than 10 slaves (USCB 1860). In 1850, Smith was identified as having nine enslaved individuals; William Rogers is identified as having 13 enslaved individuals and Asa as having 17 (USCB Slave Schedule 1850).

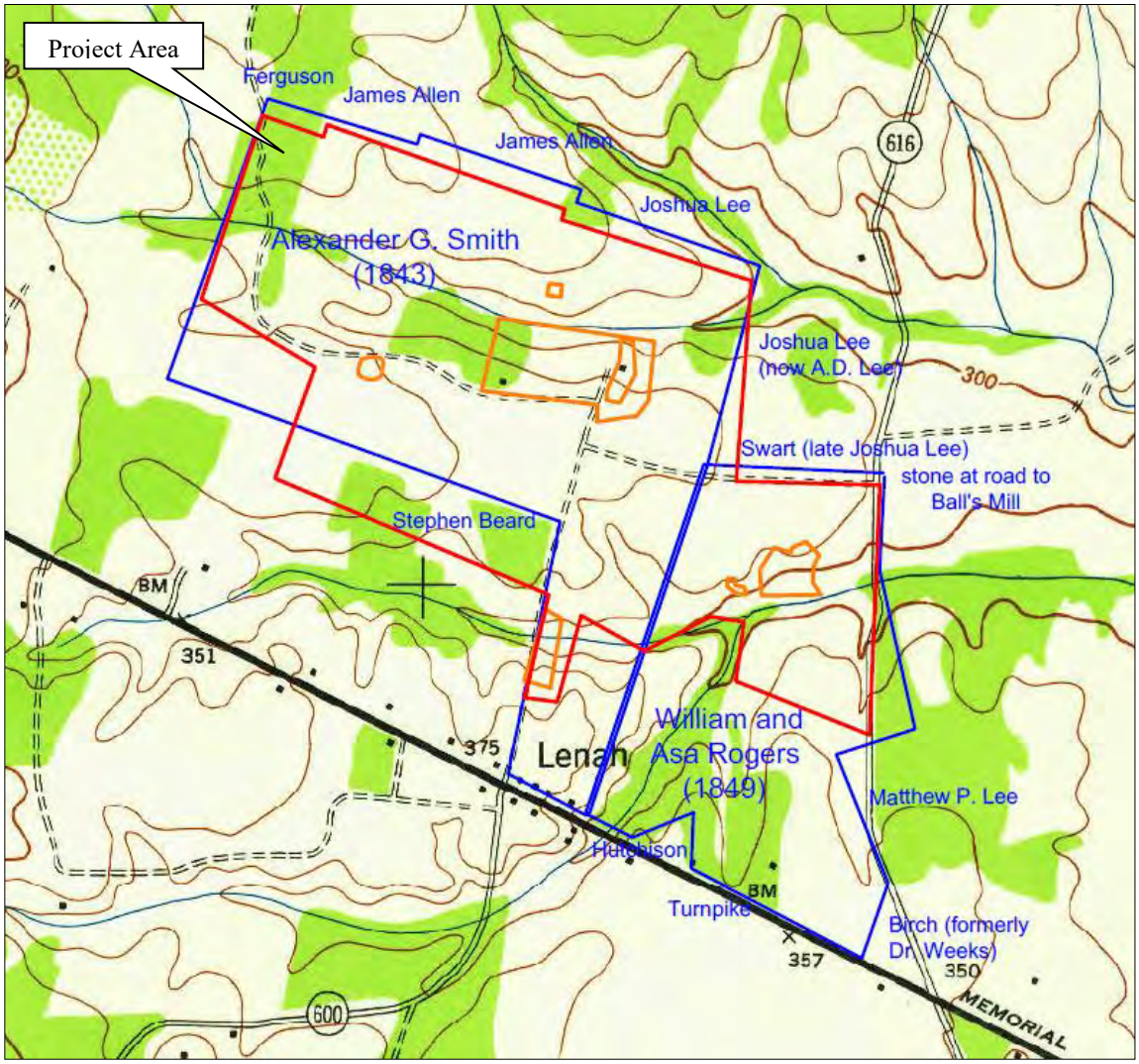

Figure 5-3: Approximate locations of parcels owned in 1850 (blue) in the vicinity of the project area (red) and previously recorded sites (orange) overlaid on a 1943 topographic map. Source: USGS; LCDB 4S:325; LCDB 5B:140

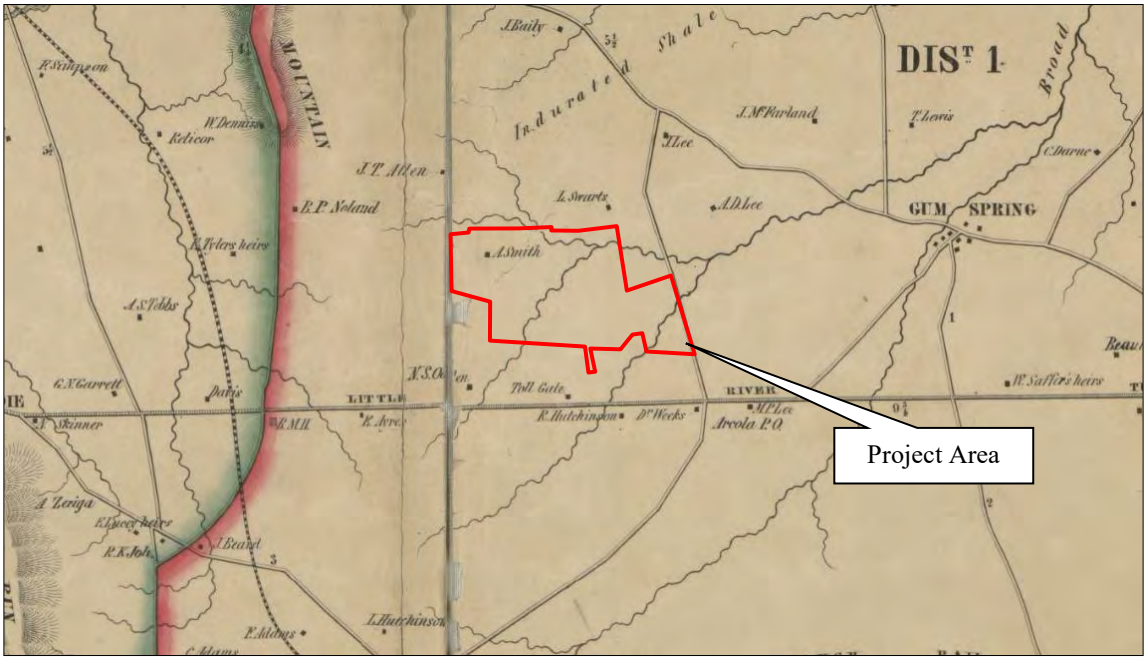

Figure 5-4: Detail of *Map of Loudoun County, Virginia*, by Yardley Taylor in 1854, depicting the project area. Source: Library of Congress

CIVIL WAR (1861 – 1865)

In 1861, residents of Loudoun County were split over the issue of secession. Upper Loudoun was composed of Quakers and Germans who opposed slavery and secession, while the landed gentry in the southern part of the county, who farmed using slave labor, favored secession ("Loudoun History" n.d.). Nevertheless, the county vote came out 1626 to 726 in favor of secession. Loudoun County then raised large numbers of men for the Confederate forces and soldiers formed part, if not all, of the 8th Virginia Regiment, Loudoun Guard, Loudoun Cavalry, and White's Battalion of Cavalry, as well as Mosby's Partisan Rangers (Head 1908).

Confederate forces originally occupied Leesburg; they were, however, ordered to evacuate in March of 1862, destroying all forage, mills, barns, and haystacks in the surrounding countryside on the way out. Confederates were quickly replaced by Federals and after a short stay, it was declared that "Leesburg and its vicinity now perfectly safe without a garrison" (quoted in JMAI 2007:13). From this point the region remained no-man's land under the quasi control of the federal government.

No major battles were fought within Loudoun County, however, lesser engagements took place at Edwards' Ferry, Balls Bluff, Snickersville (now Bluemont), Leesburg, Middleburg, Hamilton, Waterford, Union, Ashby's Gap and Aldie among others (Head 1908). The Battles of Aldie, Middleburg, and Upperville were cavalry battles that were part of the Gettysburg campaign as Gen. Robert E. Lee's infantry marched north in the Shenandoah Valley. Confederate Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart and his troops worked to screen Confederate movement north and to defend the principle gaps of the Blue Ridge Mountain, namely Ashby's Gap and Snicker's Gap, from infiltration. These battles took place between June 17 and 21, 1861 (Lowe et al. 2004:1).

With this troop movement towards Pennsylvania, it became Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's five-brigade cavalry's mission to screen the army's advance. Stuart ordered Col. Munford to Aldie's Gap in the Bull Run Mountains. On the morning of June 17, Union cavalry was also on route to Aldie Gap via Little River Turnpike. The opponents clashed in Aldie. After Union reinforcements charged into the fray late in the day and under orders from Maj. Gen. Stuart, Col. Munford and his men withdrew west towards Middleburg (NPS 2004:5). The project area lies approximately one mile east of the battlefield as defined by the ABPP (Figure 5-5).

The county also witnessed a number of troop movements. Each time, the county was wiped clean of forage and horses, often leaving county residents in dire straits. It appears that the Federals took supplies from the Smith farm. In 1899, Henry M. Smith, son of Alexander G. Smith applied for relief under H.R. 7616; he received $1,695 (*Congressional Record* 1900:376; "Sixty-Third Congress" n.d.).[2]

A number of county residents fought back as members of Confederate Col. John S. Mosby's Rangers. Although he operated between the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers, the core of his territory extended "From Snickersville along the Blue Ridge Mountains to Linden; thence to Salem (now called Marshall); to the Plains; then along the Blue Ridge Mountains to Aldie and from then along the turnpike to the place of beginning, Snickersville" (Williams 2011:214).

In July 1864, the Union Army send a cavalry force of 150 men into Loudoun to route out Mosby and his Rangers. After searching the Blue Ridge, they turned east on the Little River Turnpike. Mosby had a force of about 175 men and learned of the Federals mission. Mosby's men proceeded to a point on the Little River Turnpike slightly east of Mount Zion church, which had long served as a reference point for troops in the area, and attacked the Federals. Mosby captured Union Maj. Forbes and the remainder of the Union forces fled. Accounts of the number of casualties varied, but reliable accounts indicate that more than 105 Union soldiers were either killed, wounded, or captured, while Mosby's losses were one man was killed and six wounded (O'Brien 1997).

[2] H.R. 7616 allowed for claims for "stores and supplies taken and used by the United States Army" (*The Committee of the Whole* n.d.).

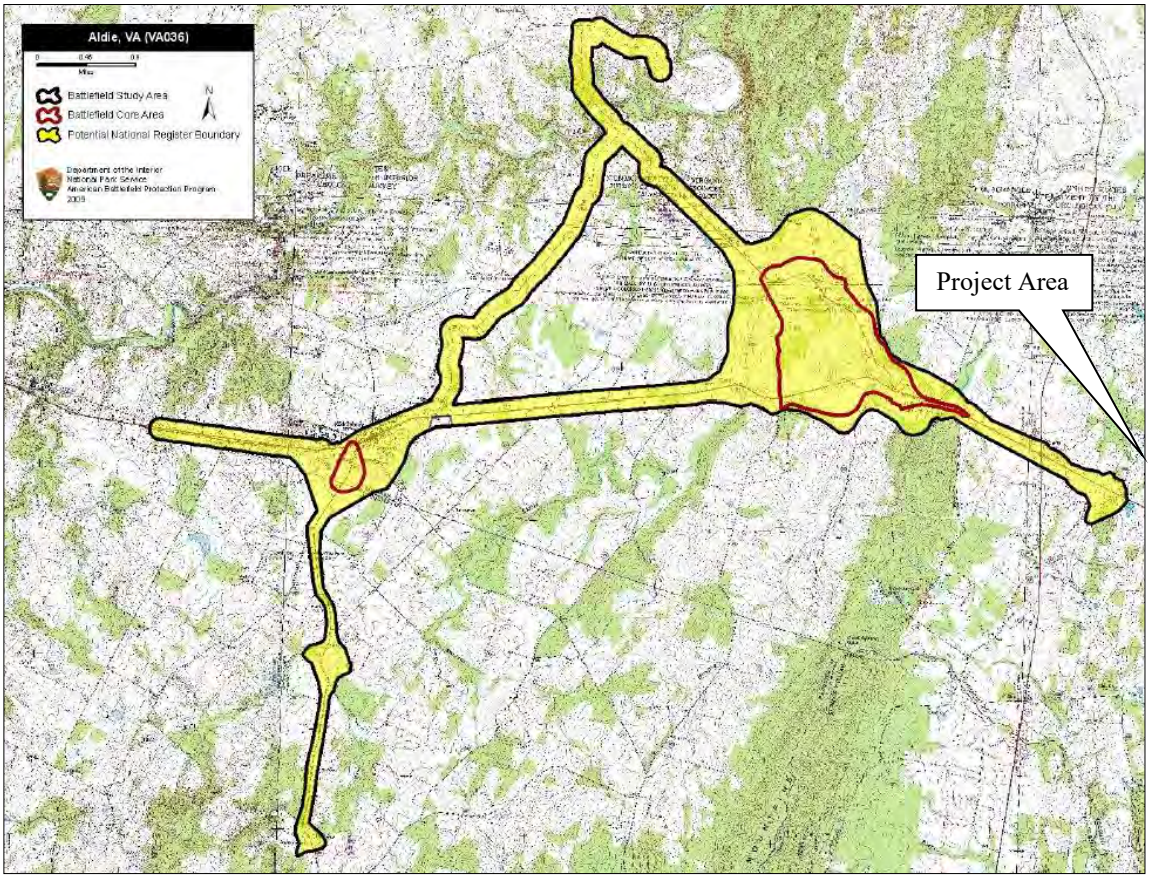

Figure 5-5: ABPP map of *Aldie, VA (VA036)*, the project area is outside of the frame of the map. Source: ABPP

RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865 – 1917)

The Civil War affected Virginia severely. There was a heavy loss of life, the economy was devastated, and many soldiers returned home to find their farms destroyed. While Loudoun County was spared some of the harshest devastation experienced in nearby counties, nearly all of the grist mills and manufacturing establishments had been destroyed, mill-dams cut, ponds drained, and railroad depots, bridges, and trestles burned. All farm animals near the track of armies had been seized or killed; horses, mules, cows, and other domestic animals had almost disappeared except in secluded areas. Farm buildings were dismantled or burned, houses ruined, fences destroyed, corn, meat, and other food products taken (Head 1908). Land was nearly worthless and many of the owners no longer had capital, farm animals, or farming tools.

As with much of Virginia, economic realities following the end of the Civil War resulted in slow redevelopment of Loudoun's agricultural and industrial capabilities. Road and railway infrastructure was slowly rebuilt as industry and agriculture struggled to gain a foothold in the post-Civil War south. In upper Loudoun County the railroad was repaired and helped the agricultural economy slowly rebuild by allowing farmers to get produce to markets (Head 1908). In the northern half of the project area, Alexander G. Smith and his wife continued to reside on their property in 1870, with their son Edward and his family. On adjoining property was Alexander's other son, Henry and his family. Both sons were identified as farmers (USCB 1870). On the Smith farms in 1880 were livestock and additional products included butter, corn, wheat,

potatoes, and apples (USCB Agricultural Schedule 1880).[3] Alexander G. Smith passed away in 1885 and left his farm, on which he had been living, to his sons Edward A. and Henry M. Smith to be equally divided between the two; Henry acquired the land which encompassed the project area (LCWB 3G:308; LCDB 4S:325).

Throughout the south, the biggest adjustment after the war was elimination of slave labor. Many former slaves stayed on as tenant farmers. This became a common institution and many former slaves in Loudoun County stayed on as farmers, laborers, and artisans (Andre 2008:5-6). Before the Civil War there had been a free black presence in the county, just over 1,200 in 1860 (USCB). This community served an integral role in the development of Loudoun after the war (Andre 2008:5). In 1888, the community at Negro Mountain received a post office and it became known as Watson. In November 1896, an African-American Baptist Church opened nearby as the First Baptist Church of Watson. This became a mixed race community when a Presbyterian Church opened in the early twentieth century serving a largely Caucasian congregation (Smith et al. 2004:124).

Matthew P. Lee's Arcola Post Office on the Turnpike had moved east in 1868 to Gum Spring, today's Arcola. However, just as the community of Watson became established Lenah, south of the project area, also became established in 1888 when a new post office opened. This was quickly followed by a store at Little River Turnpike and Lenah Road. The community grew and in 1896 Lenah opened a schoolhouse for white children. Henry M. Smith and his wife Elizabeth A. sold the Broad Run District school trustees a half-acre lot for the school (Scheel c.2002:94). In 1908, Lenah had a population of 25 residents (Head 1908:77).

Continuing a movement that had begun prior to the Civil War, an influx of northerners, attracted to the moderate climate and lower land prices, settled in northern Virginia. They brought with them improved methods for farming and helped rebuild the agricultural system. This transition took place in part of the project area. When William and Asa Rogers sold their property 1866 it was to Freeborn H. Page of Essex County, New York. The property was sold for $3,000.00 and, according to the deed, it was known as *Oregon* (LCDB 5V:191). It does not appear, however, that Page moved to Virginia and he may have leased the property. At some point he sold the property to the Royce family, John S. and Louisa M. Royce of Livingston County, New York (LCDB 7C:350). It also does not appear that they moved to Virginia, however when Louisa Royce sold the property to Henry M. Smith in 1889 she was living in Washington, D.C. The property that Smith was adding to his already ample holdings consisted of 427 acres formed by multiple parcels and purchased for $3,000.00 (Figure 5-6) (LCDB 7C:350).

Henry M. Smith passed away in 1910. In his last will and testament he left to his daughter Annie B. James, for his son William H. Smith, 150 acres of the northwest portion of the home farm; to Annie B. James 250 acres of the home farm, the southeast portion where he was living, and 66 acres known as the Brown tract; to his son Charles A. Smith he left a house in Baltimore; to Charles A. Smith and his daughter Laura L. Hutchison he left 235 acres known as Viall land to be sold; and he directed the sale of his land on the south side of Little River Turnpike known as Roseville Farm (LCWB 3S:469).

[3] On the Agricultural Census, Alexander G. Smith is identified as "Rents for shares of products."

By 1900, Loudoun County's economic and agricultural recovery was complete, and it was surpassed only by Augusta and Rockingham Counties in the monetary value of the county's farms. For that same year, Loudoun was ranked first in the state in the number of dairy cows (Head 1908). A number of America's wealthy bought former plantations in Loudoun and turned them into showplaces known for their architecture and livestock ("Loudoun History" n.d.).

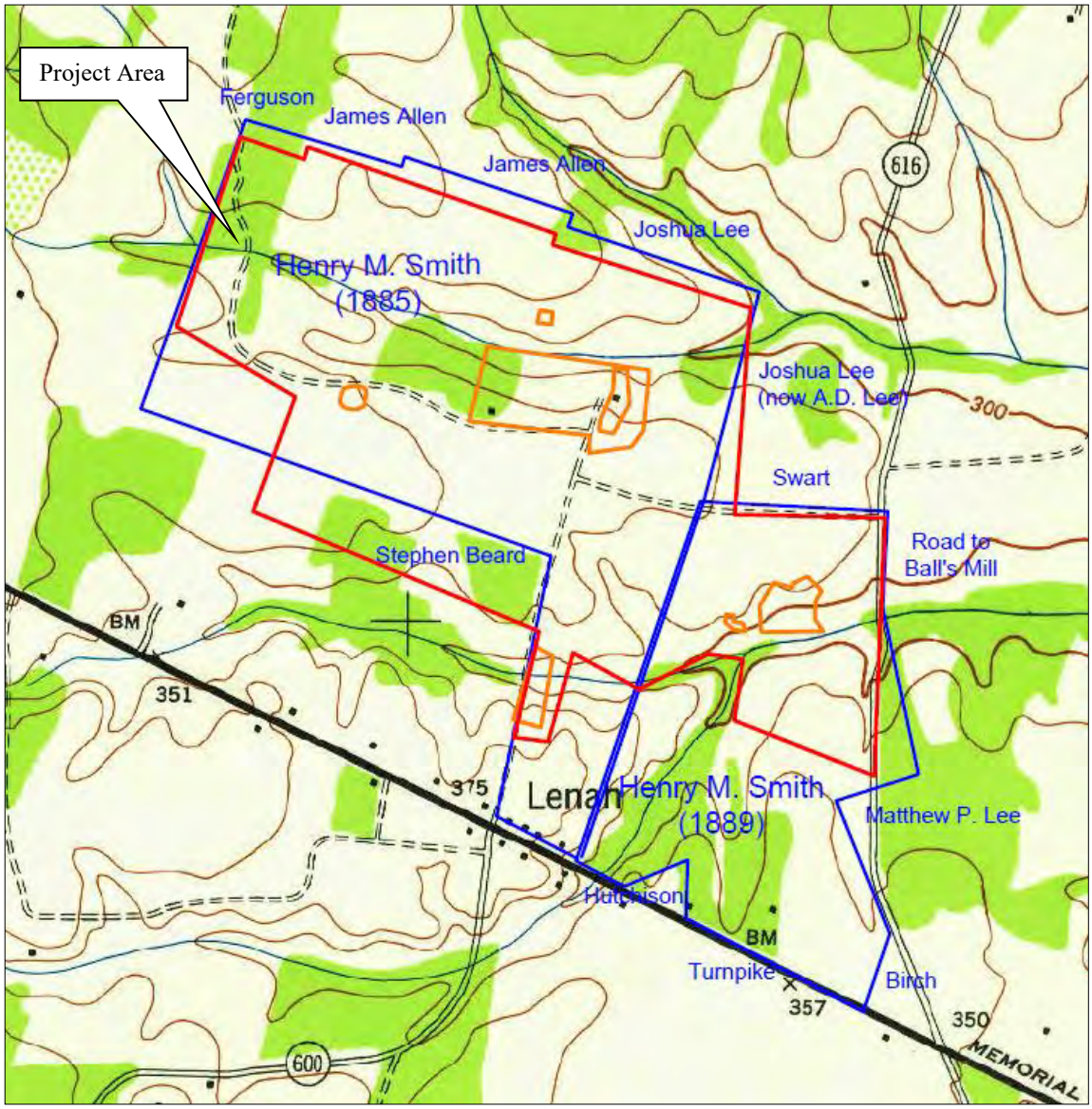

Figure 5-6: Approximate locations of parcels owned in 1900 (blue) in the vicinity of the project area (red) and previously recorded sites (orange) overlaid on a 1943 topographic map. Source: USGS; LCDB 4S:325; LCDB 7C:350; LCWB 3G:306[4]

[4] Though Henry M. Smith owned other adjacent and nearby parcels of land, only those which included the project area have been mapped.

WORLD WAR I TO WORLD WAR II (1917 – 1945)

Loudoun County's economy continued to rely on agriculture through World War II. The landscape was filled with modest sized farms (175 acres or less) mostly owned by Caucasians, although African Americans owned approximately 25 percent (Goode and Traum 2012:5). These farms lined a slowly growing network of roads. By 1920, the county had only 10 incorporated towns, none of which had a population of more than 2,500. By this time, 81-percent of Loudoun farmland was improved with the major agricultural products being corn, wheat, dairy products, and the shipping of beef and pork (Snyder and Carroll 2009:27).

In addition to the stimulation of patriotism in the county, the impact of World War I also elevated the prices of Loudoun farm products allowing it to keep its status among the wealthiest counties (Poland 2005:317). Even with the recession of 1921, by 1926 it ranked 1st in the state in percentage of improved land, 2nd in the per capita value of livestock, 3rd in the per capita county wealth, 4th in total value of all farm property, and 9th in total value of all crops. These high ranks are more impressive against the fact that the county ranked 19th in size. The survey also notes that new agricultural developments were widespread in Loudoun at this time and that the vast majority of the younger population obtained a college education before returning to the farm. The raising of purebred livestock, particularly horses and cattle were at the forefront of the agricultural movement (Deck et al. 1926:106). The importance of the area, and a reflection of transportation changes with the growing popularity of the automobile, is seen in the blacktopping of Route 50 in 1922-23 (Scheel c.2002:95).

Annie B. James continued to live on the farm which encompassed the project area. In 1920 she lived with her husband Beverly James (a farmer), brother William H. Smith (a farmer), niece Elizabeth, foster child Walter James, aunt Matilda Moss, and a laborer Lionel Ambler (USCB 1920). She passed away in 1929 and left her estate to be equally divided into three parts to her brother William H. Smith, sister Laura Lee Hutchison, and in trust for her brother Charles A. Smith (LCWB 3W:138).

Before her death, Louisville Real Estate Development Co. planned a subdivision around the village of Lenah in 1927 and named it Roseville, likely named after Roseville Farm on the Little River Turnpike (Figure 5-7) (LCWB 3S:469). The estates of Orrison, Smith, James, and Hutchison were included in the new plan (LCDB 9Z:266). The project area was part of Tracts 17, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, and 29. The Louisville Real Estate and Development Company was a nationally known organization that dealt with large subdivisions (*RTD* 1 January 1928).

With the area now subdivided, slightly smaller parcels of James land were sold though several lots were combined in single purchases. Before her death, James had sold some land to Thomas R. Keith and then jointly repurchased Tracts 27 and 28 with Charles Lionel Ambler, a World War I veteran (LCDB 9Z:238; LCDB 9Z:269). Keith sold Tract 26 to Lucien Keith (LCDB 9Z:289). She also sold Tract 29 (62.1 acres) to C.A. Whaley (DB 9Z:276).

Daniel C. Sands consolidated the project area in 1929. He purchased Tracts 17, 20, 21, 22, and 23 (159.1 acres) of the project area from C.C. and Olive Saffer who had just purchased it from the James estate (LCDB 10D:251; LCDB 10D:333; LCDB 10K:432). He purchased Tract 26 (98.7) from Lucien Keith for $9,317.65; Tracts 27 and 28 (100.5 acres) from Charles Lionel Ambler for

$1,250.00; and Tract 29 from C.A. Whaley (LCDB 10E:92; LCDB 10E:65; LCDB 10E:124). Sands was a local fox hunter and avid sportsman, for example in 1932 he laid out the Glenwood Race Course north of Middleburg (VHLCS 1981). A 1937 aerial of the area depicts fields crisscrossed by farm roads and with patches of trees (Figure 5-8).

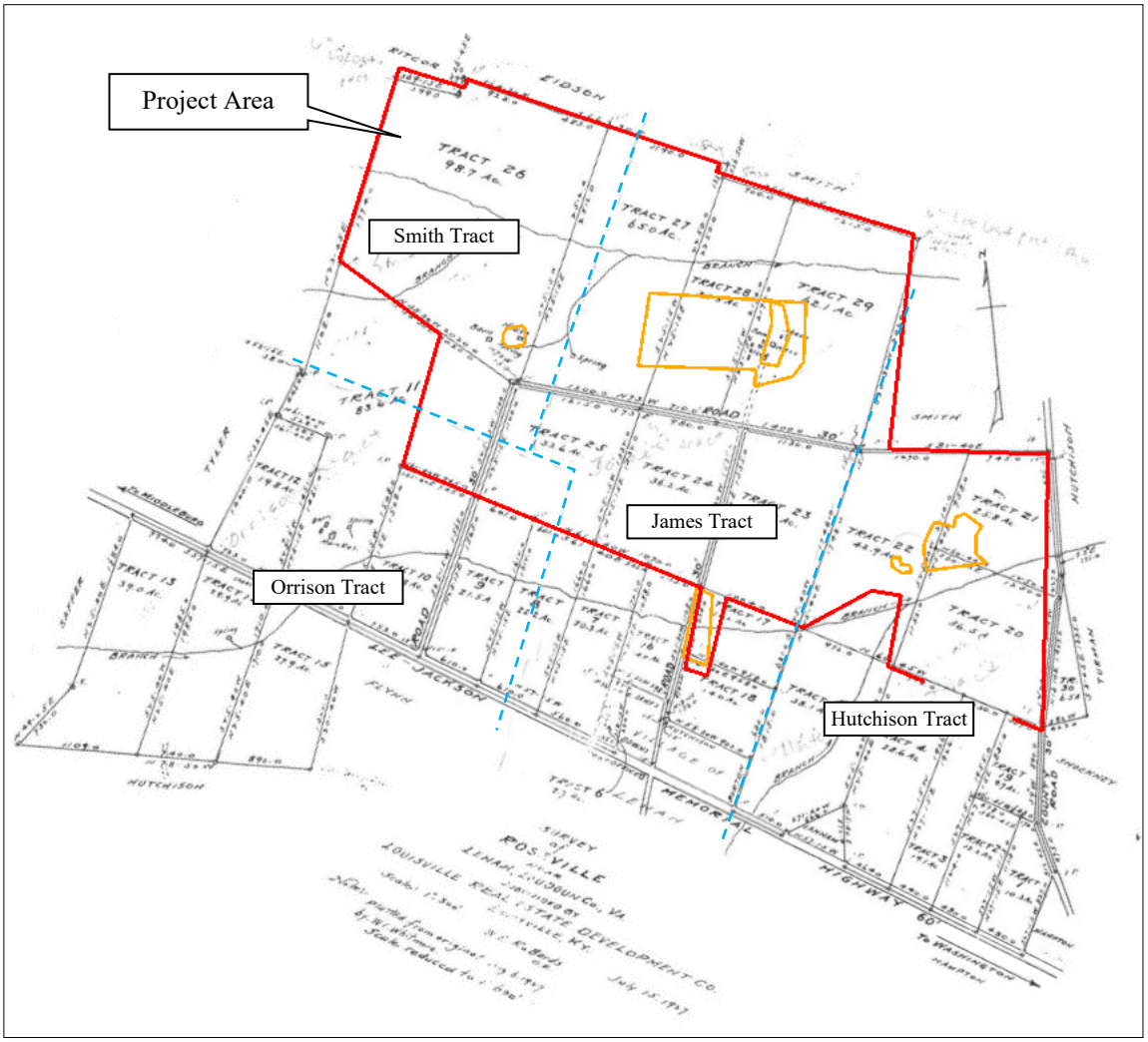

Figure 5-7: 1927 plat of Roseville depicting the project area (red) and previously recorded resources (orange). Source: LCPB 14:14

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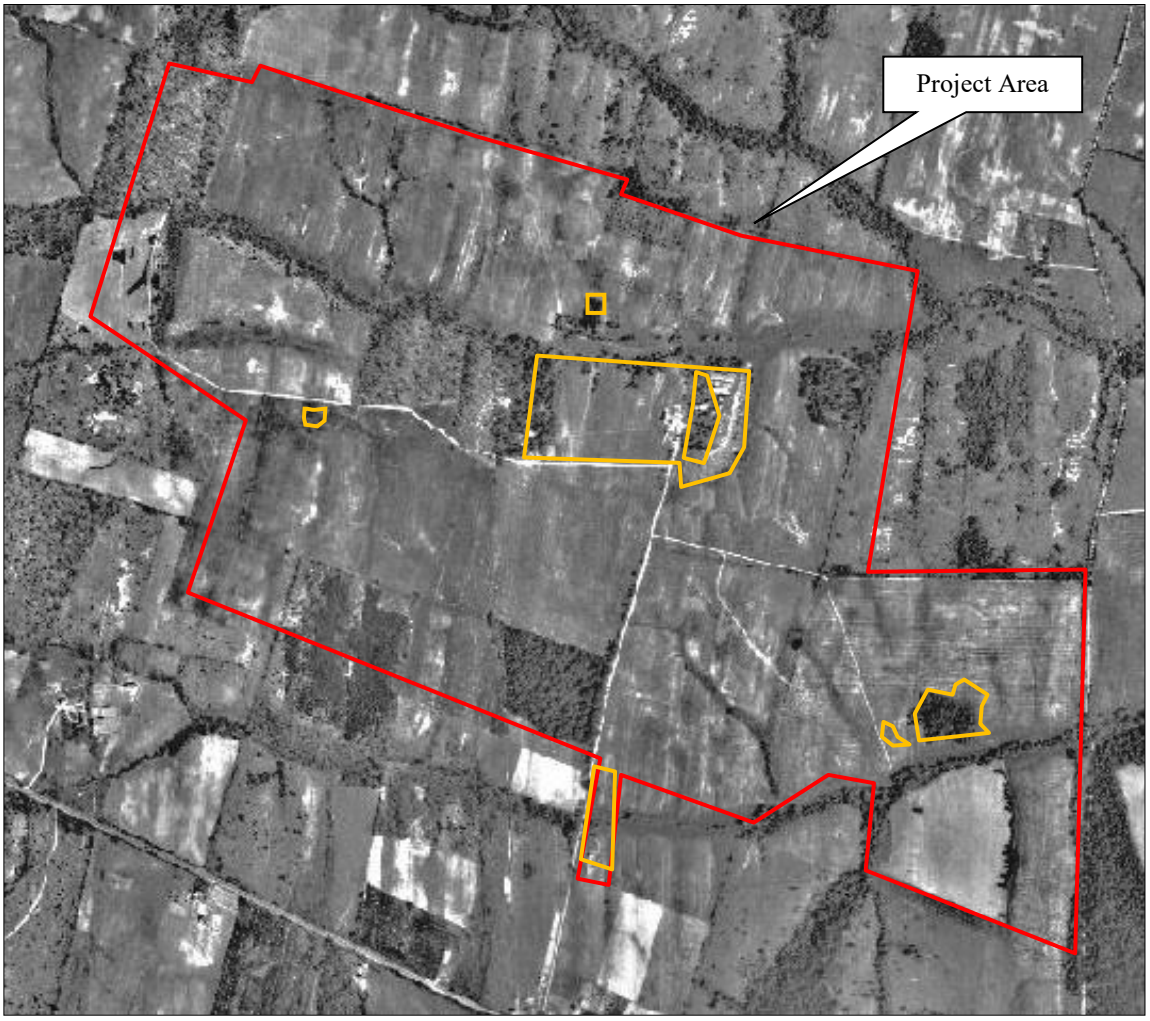

Figure 5-8: Detail of 1937 aerial depicting the project area. Source: LCOMGI

NEW DOMINION (1945 – PRESENT)

Following World War II, the majority of the county remained rural, although the gradual shift away from agriculture hastened in the county as many farmers took jobs in the city. At the same time, the metropolitan Washington, D.C. area began a period of rapid growth and major road improvements were made making commuting to the city from Loudoun County much easier, attracting more and more people to the eastern part of the county. By the 1950s Loudoun County remained largely rural with only some areas of "outer suburbia." From the county's founding, Loudoun has had a fairly steady population from between approximately 19,000 residents to approximately 24,000. In the second half of the twentieth century, this completely changed as the population soared, increasing by 590 percent from 24,540 residents in 1960 to 169,599 in 2000 (USCB).

With massive transportation innovations and improvements in the twentieth century, southeastern Loudoun County would begin to witness a distinct shift in culture. In Arlington, it was becoming harder for National Airport to handle the increasing air traffic despite enlargements to the facility in the 1950s. As airline traffic in the Washington, D.C. region increased, the federal government determined a need for a new international airport. The Chantilly site was chosen in 1958 and

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property was purchased or condemned between 1959 and 1960. Dulles airport opened on November 17, 1962 (Scheel 2002).

The combination of the airport and arrival of sewer and water infrastructure completely changed lower Loudoun from farmland to a suburb (Poland 2012: 202). Small and large subdivisions began to spring up. As the region became more populated, highways were constructed and roads were widened. Today, the construction of subdivisions has spread as the population of northern Virginia exploded encroaching ever closer to the project area.

In the 1950s, Henry T. McKnight purchased 500 acres of land including the project area (LCDB 13U:353). This may be the McKnight of Vienna who was a cattle farmer and owner and operator of Cornwell Farms (*RTD* 10 September 1956). He also headed the National Farm Chemurgic Council, a group of influential farm, industry, scientific and government leaders that "has long pioneered in promoting industrial uses for such items as corncobs, soybeans, peanuts, and other farm products" (quoted in *RTD* 25 April 1955). Under his ownership, the project area remained mostly unchanged (Figure 5-9) Though buildings near the west end (Site #44LD1828) appear to have been demolished

The developer Randolph D. Rouse purchased multiple parcels in 1964 which included the project area (Figure 5-10) (LCDB 435:70). Creator of Randolph D. Rouse Enterprises, he was a developer of some major areas including Seven Corners Shopping Center. In addition to his profession, Rouse was an avid horseman and built infrastructure for that purpose: a clubhouse for the Fairfax Hunt and steeplechase course in Reston and Belmont (Moon and Shapiro 2017). Though he resided in Arlington, he had the farm near Aldie (EPR 2016). After his death in 2017, successors of the trust that he had created for the property sold the land.

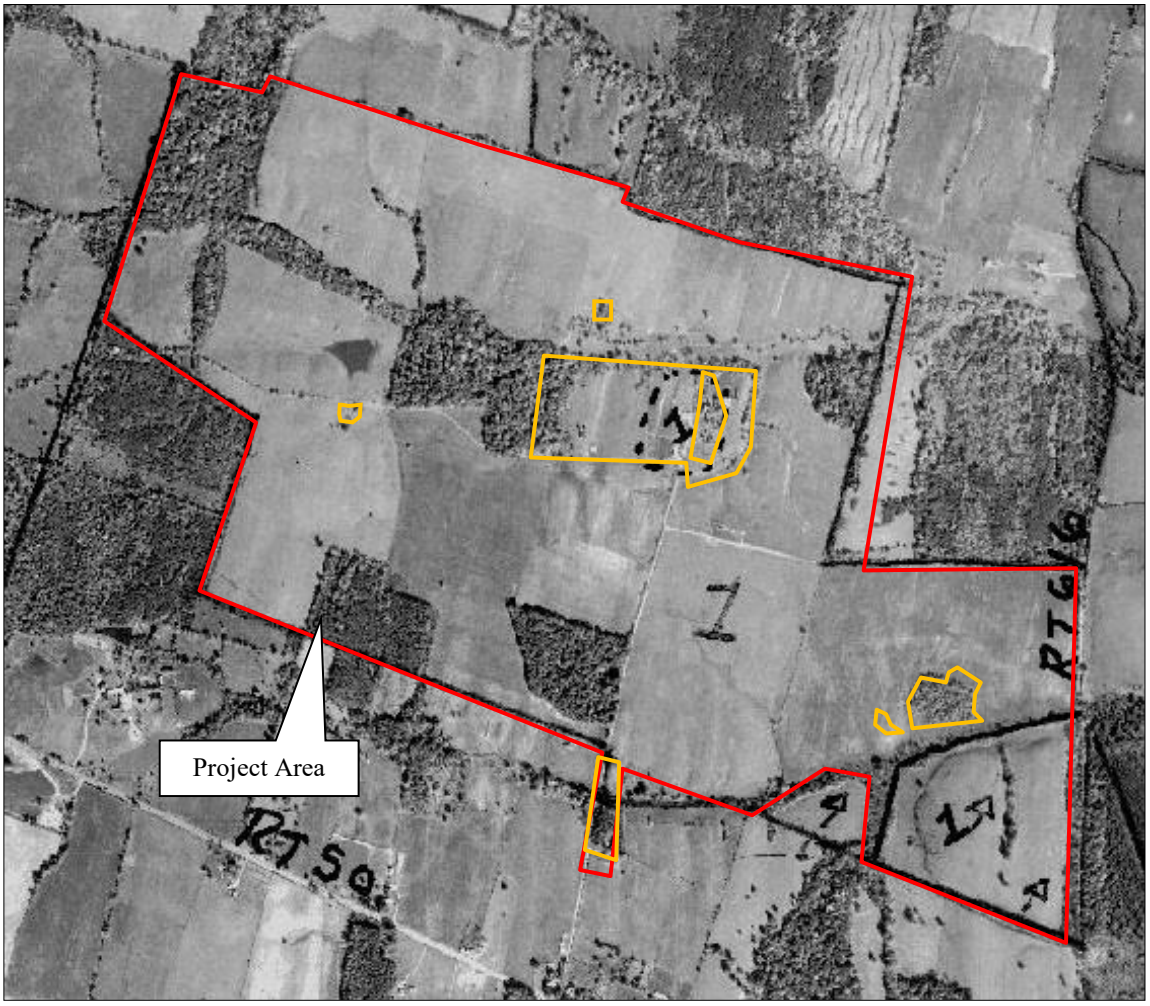

Figure 5-9: Detail of 1957 aerial depicting the project area. Source: Loudoun County Aerial Archive

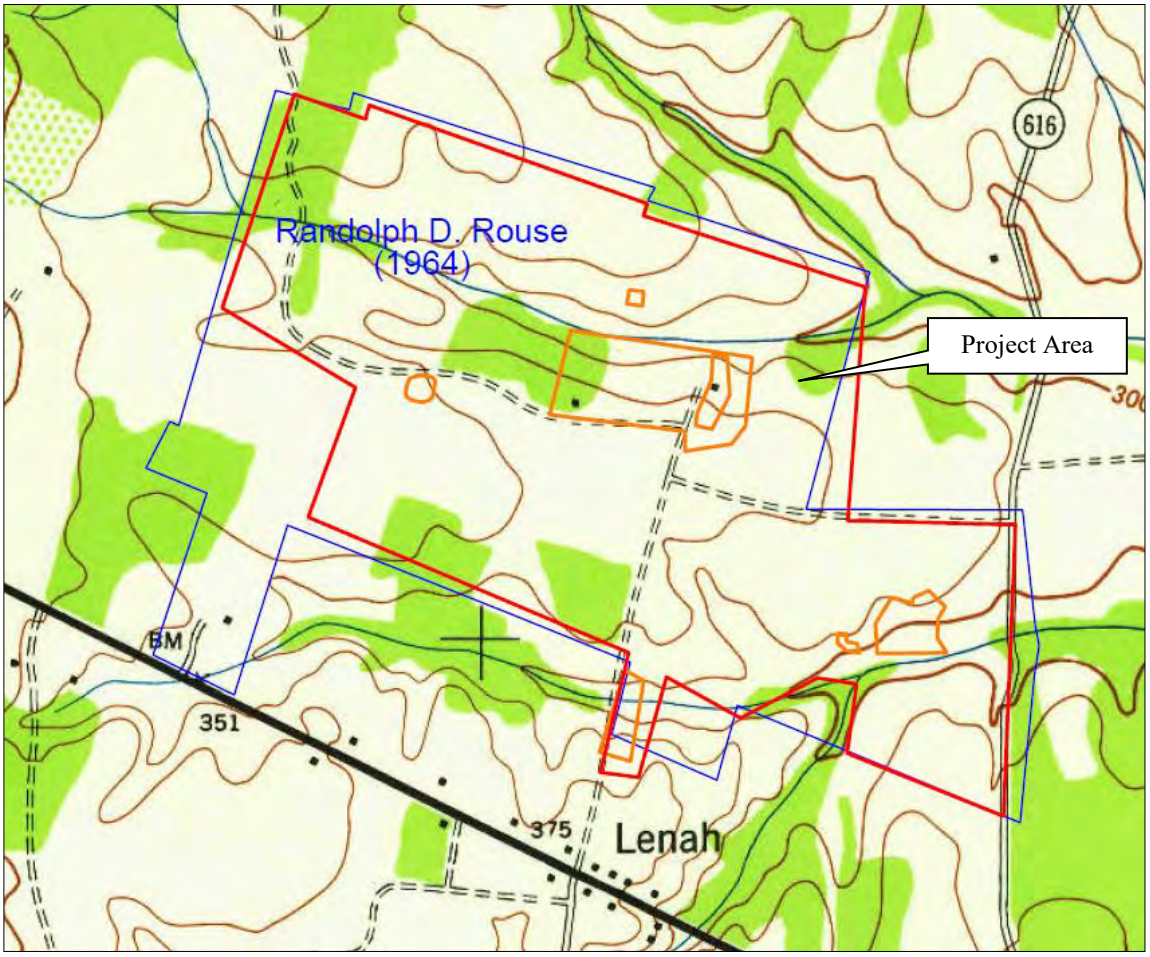

Figure 5-10: Approximate parcel purchased by Randolph D. Rouse in 1964 (blue), project area (red), and previously recorded resources (orange) overlaid on a 1943 topographic map. Source: USGS; LCDB 435:70

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6. RESULTS OF EVALUATION

The Phase II evaluation of Sites 44LD1819, 44LD1820, and 44LD1827 was conducted between April 24 and May 23, 2019. Results of the evaluation of the three sites are detailed separately, below.

SITE 44LD1819

Site 44LD1819 is situated on a level terrace overlooking the wetland associated with Lenah Run to the south. The terrace is bounded on the west by a drainage flowing into Lenah Run, and on the east by a draw that also leads down to the run. The bulk of the site is wooded with mature hardwoods and shrubby undergrowth (Figure 6-1). A scatter of related artifacts extends north from the woods into an open agricultural field; part of the field was included in the site during the Phase I survey (Figure 6-2).

Figure 6-1: Main part of kiln site, in woods.

Figure 6-2: View north into field from kiln site.

Site Delineation

Site 44LD1819 was initially identified through shovel testing at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals (Figure 6-3). Almost every shovel test excavated in the wooded area during the Phase I had been positive, often with hundreds of artifacts in a single shovel test. The shovel tests excavated in the field showed a far less dense concentration of artifacts. Site delineation during the Phase II evaluation focused on determining if the site extended into the field. Shovel testing was not conducted in the wooded area.

The previous grid from the Phase I survey was located before shovel testing began. An attempt was made to fill in this grid with shovel tests placed at 7.5-meter (25-foot) intervals between existing shovel tests. However, due to the time elapsed between the Phase I and the Phase II, only a few of the previous shovel tests could be identified. To achieve full coverage and consistent data, most of the 7.5-meter grid consisted of new shovel tests. If a shovel test in the Phase II grid fell on top of a clearly-identifiable shovel test from the Phase I survey, that shovel test number was noted, and a new shovel test was not excavated. A total of 164 new shovel tests were excavated (Figure 6-4). The transects continued in all directions until either two negative shovel test pits or the edges of the landform were encountered. On the east and west, steep, heavily eroded drainages created natural boundaries for the edges of the shovel test grid.

A diffuse scatter of 47 artifacts, mostly consisting of isolated sherds of redware, was encountered in the field. Three transects (N, O and P) on the east side of the field, located just west of the steep drainage that creates the eastern site boundary, were extended south down to the wetland of Lenah Run. The nine shovel tests excavated just east of the woods and in the low-lying area near Lenah Run were the only shovel tests in the field that contained significant concentrations of artifacts. A

total of 129 of artifacts were recovered from the low-lying area: these likely eroded out of the more elevated wooded area.

After the delineation was complete, six test units were placed along the tree line and in the concentrations of artifacts observed in the field. A single shovel test pit was placed in the wooded area to confirm the potential location of the kiln. Because avoidance was the proposed action for the site, extensive excavations were not conducted in the known location of the kiln, to avoid unnecessarily impacting the archaeological record.

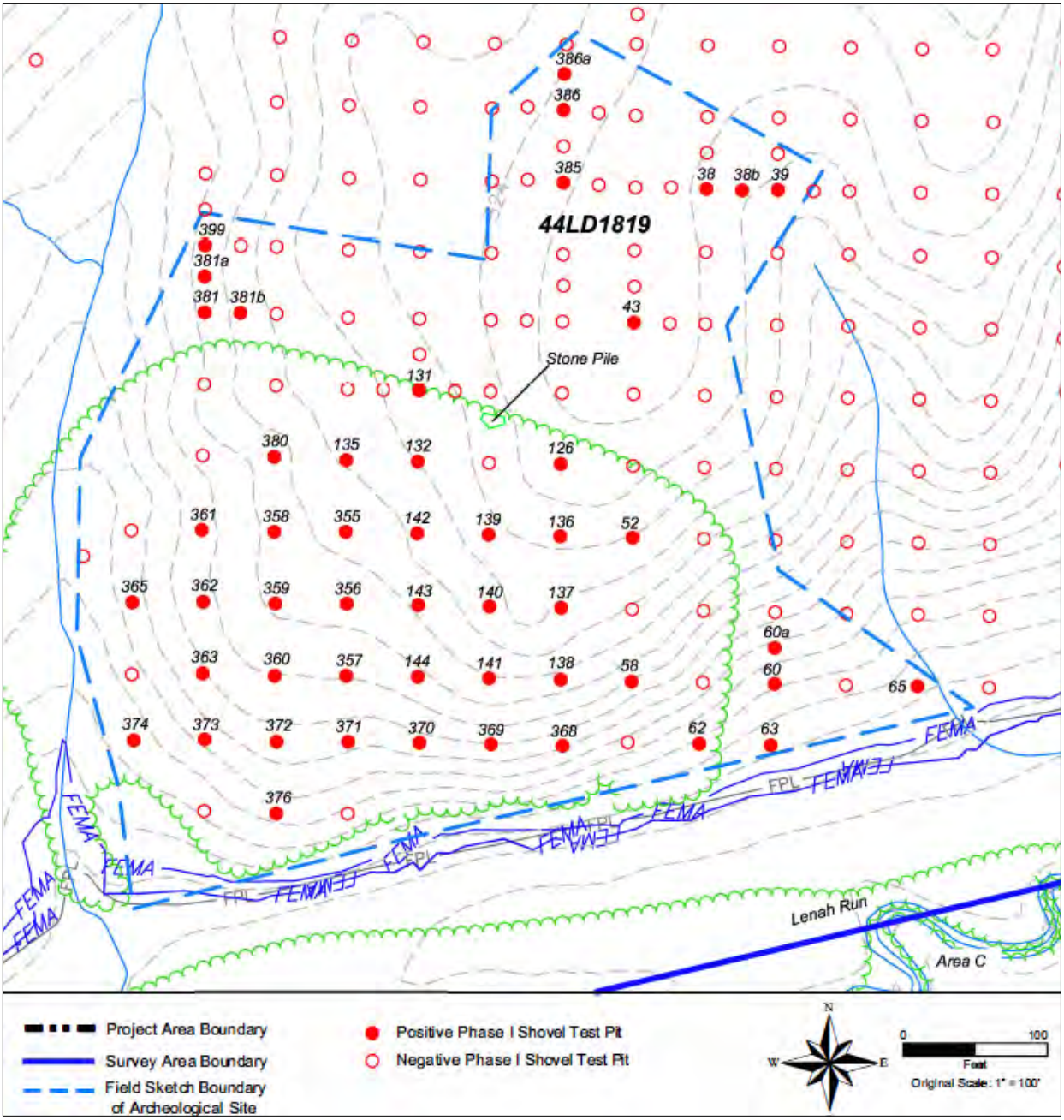

Figure 6-3: Phase I map of Site 44LD1819, showing concentration of positive shovel tests in wooded area. Source: Thunderbird 2019.

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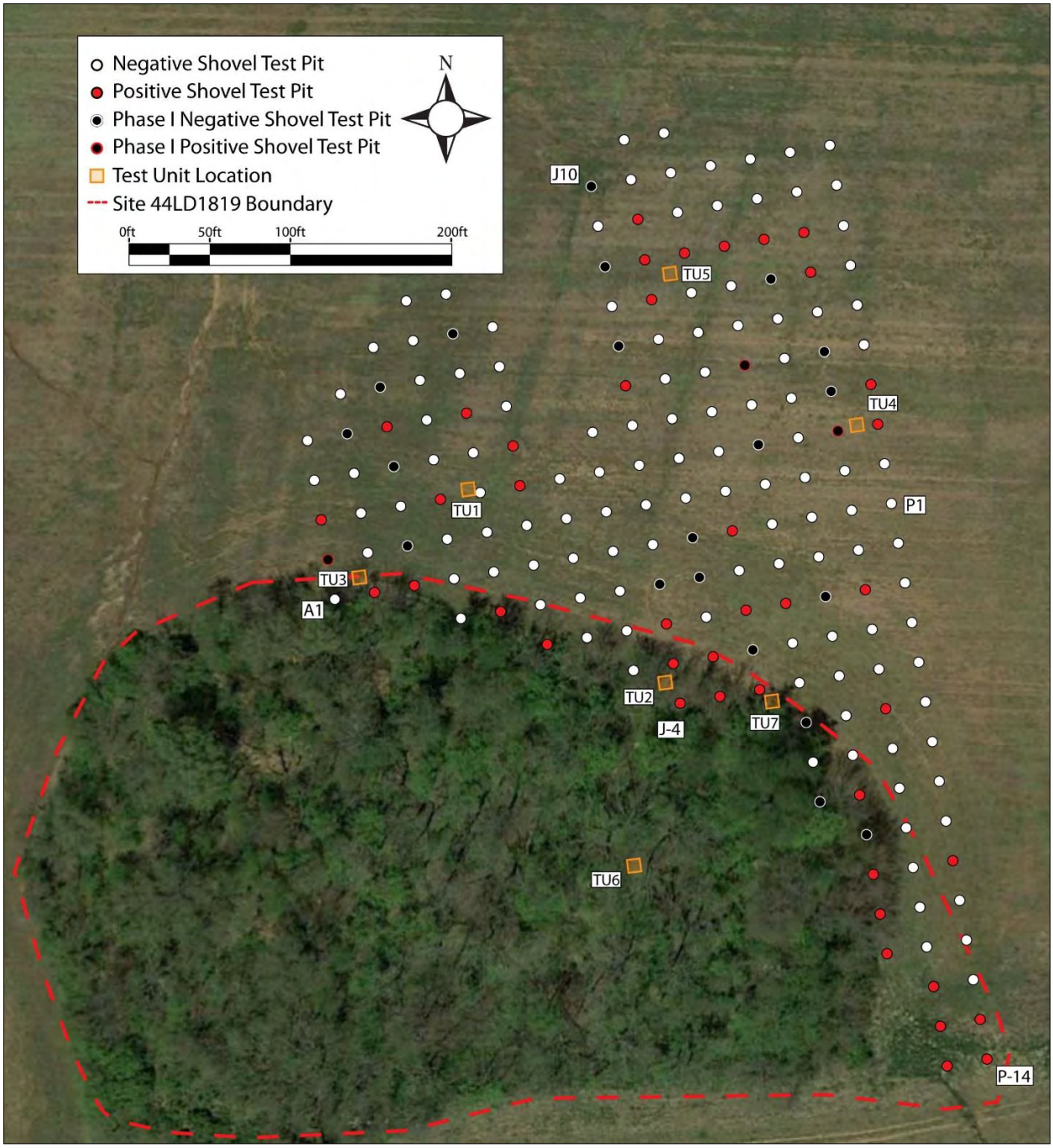

Figure 6-4: Phase II map of 44LD1819, showing revised site boundaries, shovel tests, and test units.

Test Unit 1

Test Unit 1 was located in the southeastern side of the field, near the projected location of a cluster of positives from the Phase I survey. The unit was placed here to determine if features or significant concentrations of artifacts from the site extended into the field.

Stratigraphy consisted of about 22 cm of 7.5YR 3/4 silty loam plowzone (Ap horizon) over subsoil (B horizon) consisting of 7.4YR 5/4 silty clay subsoil (Figure 6-5; 6-6). No features other than

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plow scars were noted. Four fragments of coarse red earthenware were the only artifacts recovered from the unit.

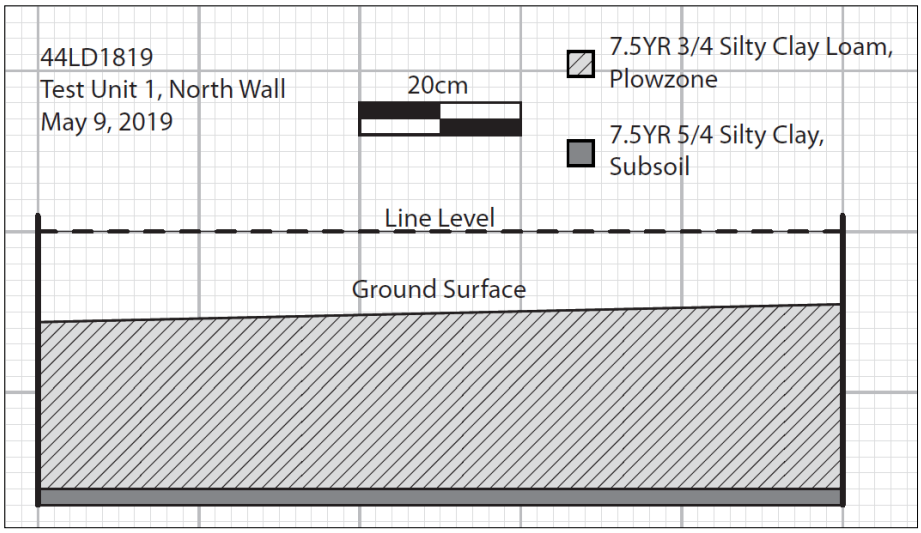

Figure 6-5: North wall profile of Test Unit 1.

Figure 6-6: Base of excavation, Test Unit 1.

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Test Unit 2

Test Unit 2 is located just outside of the tree line in the eastern center of the site (slight differences in projection and the angle of the satellite image makes the unit appear to be within the tree line on the field map). The unit was located roughly between two positive shovel tests and a short distance north of an artificial-looking mound inside of the tree line that was suspected to be evidence of the kiln.

Stratigraphy consisted of approximately 26 cm of 5YR 4/3 silty clay loam plowzone (Ap horizon) over a subsoil consisting of 5YR 4/6 silty clay. No features were noted (Figure 6-7; 6-8). Six fragments of coarse red earthenware were the only artifacts recovered from Test Unit 2.

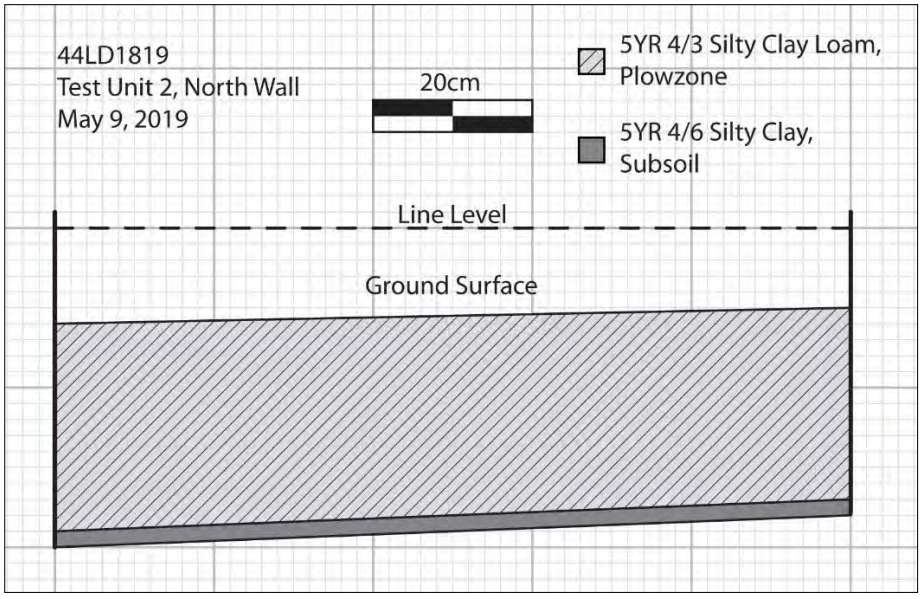

Figure 6-7: North wall profile, Test Unit 2.

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Figure 6-8: Base of excavation, Test Unit 2.

Test Unit 3

Test Unit 3 is located just outside of the tree line on the western edge of the site, just east of where the terrain begins to slope dramatically down to the drainage on the western side of the landform.

Stratigraphy consisted of about 30 cm of 5YR 4/4 silty clay loam plowzone (Ap horizon) over subsoil consisting of 5YR 5/4 silty clay with 30% small siltstone channers (Figure 6-9; 6-10). Artifacts consisted of fragments of kiln furniture (N=3) and coarse red earthenware (N=26). No features were noted at the base of the unit.

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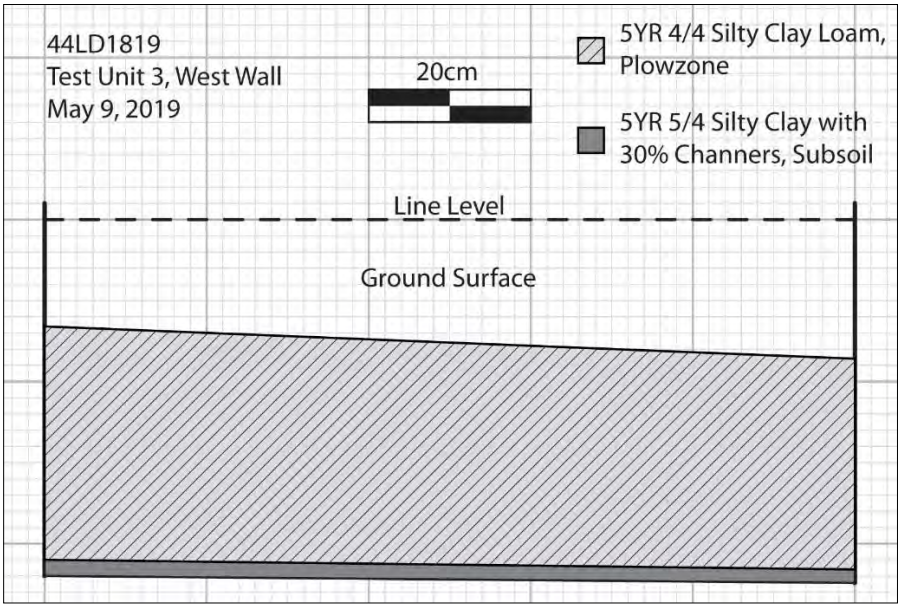

Figure 6-9: West wall profile, Test Unit 3.

Figure 6-10: Base of excavation, Test Unit 3.

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Test Unit 4

Test Unit 4 is located between two positives in the field on the eastern side of the Phase I site boundary. The unit was placed in this location to confirm that the site does not extend out this far to the north and east.

Stratigraphy consisted of a shallow plowzone (Ap horizon) over subsoil (B horizon). The Ap horizon consisted of about 12 cm of 7.5YR 4/4 silty loam (Figure 6-11; 6-12). The B horizon consisted of 5YR 5/4 silty clay with 20% 2.5YR 4/3 clay and 10% small siltstone channers. Artifacts consisted of four tiny fragments of coarse red earthenware.

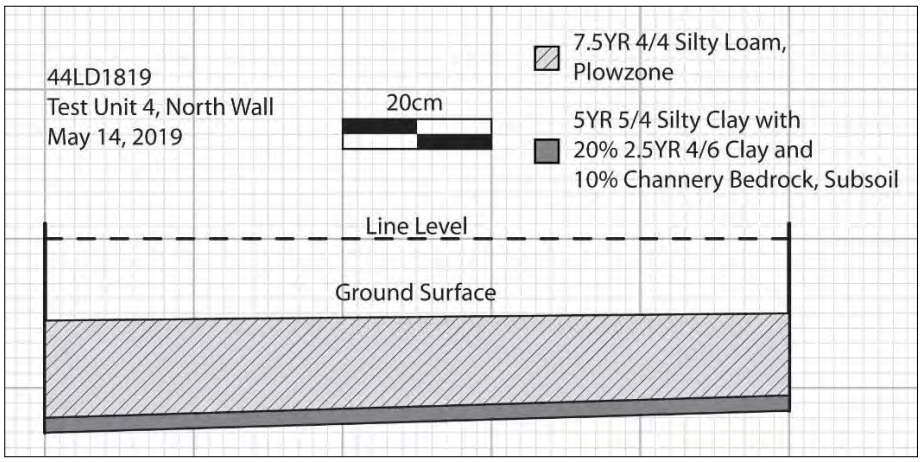

Figure 6-11: North wall profile, Test Unit 4.

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Figure 6-12: Base of excavation, Test Unit 4.

Test Unit 5

Unit 5 is located in the northeast portion of field, in a concentration of positive shovel tests. The artifacts in these shovel tests consisted of a diffuse scatter of coarse red earthenware. Test Unit 5 was placed in this location to confirm that no features or intact deposits associated with the kiln site extended this far to the north.

Stratigraphy consisted of a shallow plowzone (Ap horizon) over subsoil (B horizon). The Ap horizon was made up of about 20 cm of 7.5YR 4/3 silty loam. The B horizon was made up 5YR 5/4 silty clay with 20% 2.5YR 4/3 clay and 10% small siltstone channers (Figure 6-13; 6-14). Four fragments of coarse red earthenware were the only artifacts recovered from the unit.

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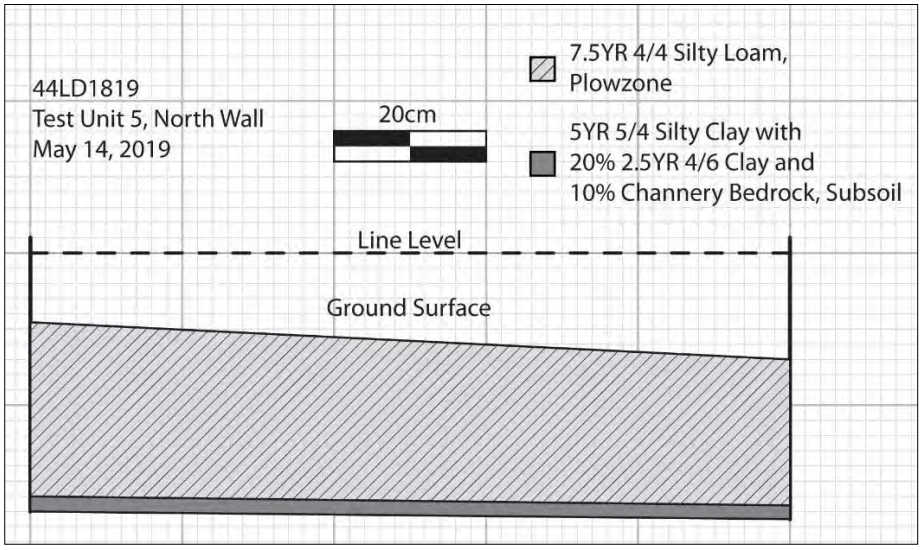

Figure 6-13: North wall profile, Test Unit 5.

Figure 6-14: Base of excavation, Test Unit 5.

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Test Unit 6

This unit was placed in the woods on top of an artificial-looking rise that appeared to be a high-probability location for features associated with the kiln. A few large fieldstones that may have been used as structural material were noted on the surface nearby. The unit was placed in this location to acquire a sample of artifacts from the kiln and to assess the stratigraphic integrity of the site.

Stratigraphy consisted of four layers of ceramic wasters and destruction debris. Stratum I consisted of a 15 cm thick mass of redware wasters and kiln furniture held together by a matrix of 10YR 4/2 silty loam topsoil (A horizon) (Figure 6-15; 6-16). A total of 1,011 artifacts were recovered, which are detailed in the table below (Table 6-1). This mix of artifacts lay over top of and infilled a large amount of destruction rubble, which was categorized as Stratum II.

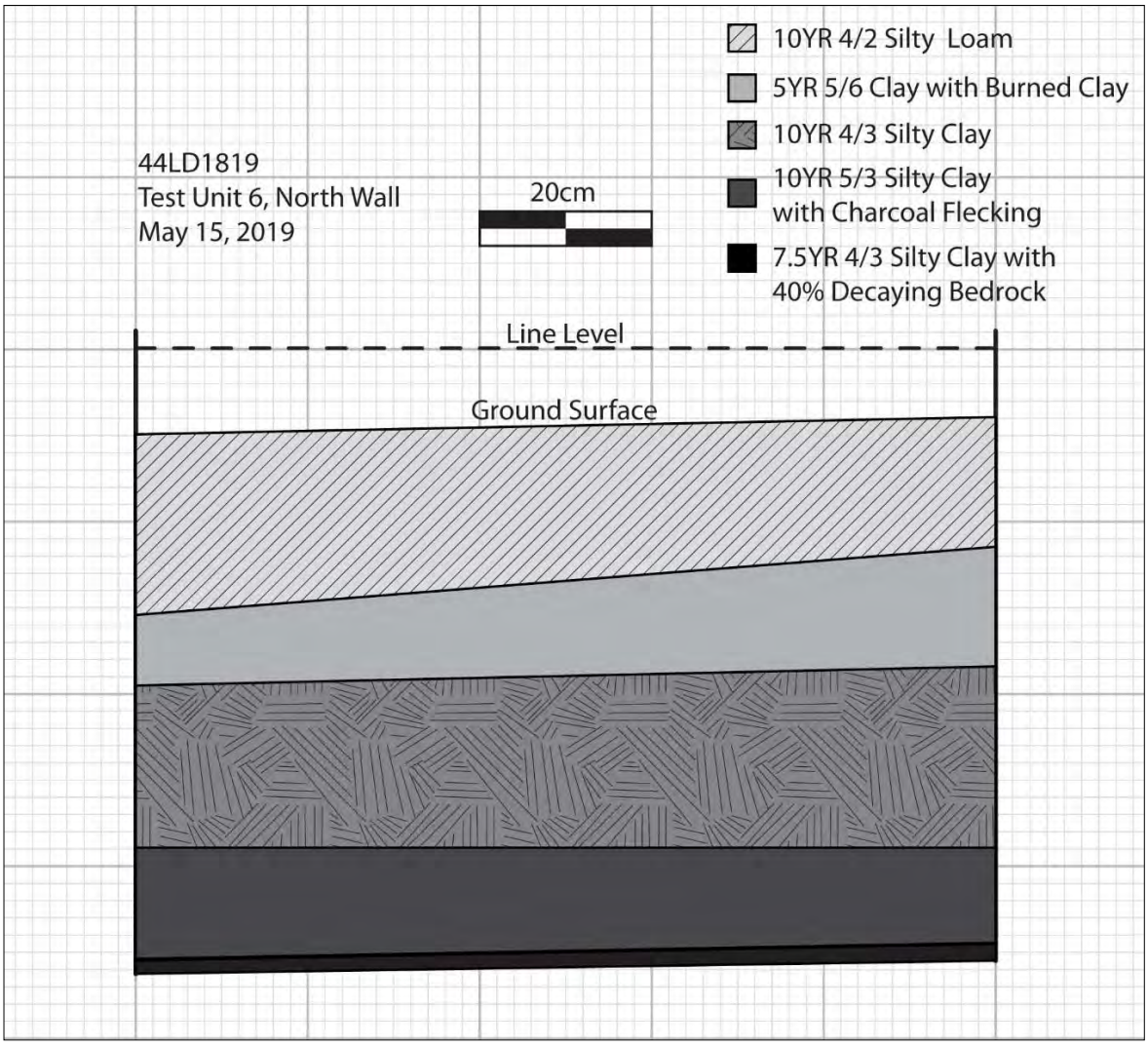

Figure 6-15: North wall profile of Test Unit 6.

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Figure 6-16: North wall profile photo, Test Unit 6.

Table 6-1: Artifacts recovered from Test Unit 6, Stratum I.

Category	Artifact Type	Count
Kiln Furniture	Kiln shelf	21
	Firing stand, wheel thrown	64
	Firing stilt, three-prong	34
	Firing stilt	4
	Wedges and spacers	39
Firing Debris	Fired undermixed clay, form and purpose unknown	125
	Clay slag, burned	86
Redware	Redware	596
Stoneware	Stoneware	24
Domestic	Oyster shell fragments	1
	Pearlware	9
	Colorless glass	1
	Window glass, aqua	1
	Nails, wrought	2
	Nails, machine-cut, hand-headed	3
Architectural	Mortar and plaster fragments	1
Total		1,011

Stratum II was interpreted as a layer of destruction fill associated with the dismantling of the kiln. A very large quantity of large fieldstone cobbles and bricks, mixed with burned clay, were noted in this layer (Figure 6-17). Soil consisted of 14 cm of 5YR 5/6 yellowish clay mixed with friable burned clay. A total of 244 artifacts, excluding stone and brick, were recovered from this stratum (Table 6-2).

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Figure 6-17: Stratum II in progress, showing fieldstones.

Table 6-2: Artifacts recovered from Test Unit 6, Stratum II.

Category	Artifact Type	Count
Kiln Furniture	Kiln shelf	10
	Firing stand, wheel thrown	33
	Wedges and spacers	6
Firing Debris	Glaze slag	10
	Fired undermixed clay, form and purpose unknown	15
	Clay slag, burned	18
Redware	Redware	145
Stoneware	Stoneware	1
Domestic	Creamware	2
Architectural	Mortar and plaster fragments	1
	Daub	3
Total		244

Stratum III was interpreted as part of a waster pile. Soil consisted of 19 cm of 10YR 4/3 silty clay. A total of 551 artifacts were recovered, which mostly consisted of fragments of kiln furniture and redware waster sherds (Table 6-3).

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Table 6-3: Artifacts recovered from Test Unit 6, Stratum III.

Category	Artifact Type	Count
Kiln Furniture	Kiln shelf	29
	Firing stand, wheel thrown	50
	Stilt, three-prong	7
	Stilt	3
	Wedges and spacers	8
Firing Debris	Glaze slag	12
	Fired undermixed clay, form and purpose unknown	41
	Clay slag, burned	6
Redware	Redware	383
Stoneware	Stoneware	2
Domestic	Creamware	1
	Pearlware	1
	Bone	3
	Oyster shell	3
	Iron hook	1
Architectural	Nail, wrought	1
Total		551

Stratum IV was the base of the waster pile. It consisted of 10 cm of 10YR5/3 silty clay with charcoal flecking. A total of 304 artifacts, mostly fragments of kiln furniture and ceramic waster sherds, were recovered (Table 6-4).

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Table 6-4: Artifacts recovered from Test Unit 6, Stratum 4.

Category	Artifact Type	Count
Kiln Furniture	Kiln shelf	1
	Firing stand, wheel thrown	15
	Stilt	5
	Wedges and spacers	7
Firing Debris	Glaze slag	
	Fired undermixed clay, form and purpose unknown	73
	Clay slag, burned	4
Redware	Redware	179
Stoneware	Stoneware	10
Domestic	Pearlware	3
	Vessel glass, green	1
	Bone	1
Architectural	Mortar	1
	Brick	3
	Window glass	1
Total		304

Subsoil was encountered at about 58 cm below the ground surface. It consisted of 7.5YR 4/3 silty clay with about 40% decaying bedrock fragments. No additional features or in-situ architectural material were noted (Figure 6-18).

The stratigraphy in this unit, coupled with the presence of the mound where the unit was placed, suggests that this may have been where a mixture of structural material and wasters were pushed to clear and level the area when the kiln was dismantled. A total of 43 pounds of brick was weighed and discarded from the unit, and a large quantity of fieldstone cobbles were also noted. The quantity of architectural rubble suggests that the kiln feature itself is located nearby, likely also a part of the large artificial mound. Sufficient information was recovered from this unit to concur with the original recommendation that this site is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

Figure 6-18: Base of excavation, Test Unit 6.

Test Unit 7

This unit was placed on the edge of the tree line on the eastern side of the site, just east of a cluster of positive shovel tests. The unit was placed in this location to confirm that features and deposits associated with the kiln did not extend beyond the wooded area.

Stratigraphy consisted of a shallow plowzone (Ap horizon) over subsoil (B horizon). The Ap horizon was made up of about 16 cm of 7.5YR 4/3 silty loam(Figure 6-19; 6-20). The B horizon was made up 5YR 4/6 silty clay mixed with 60% siltstone channers. Five fragments of coarse red earthenware and a sherd of pearlware were the only artifacts recovered from the unit.

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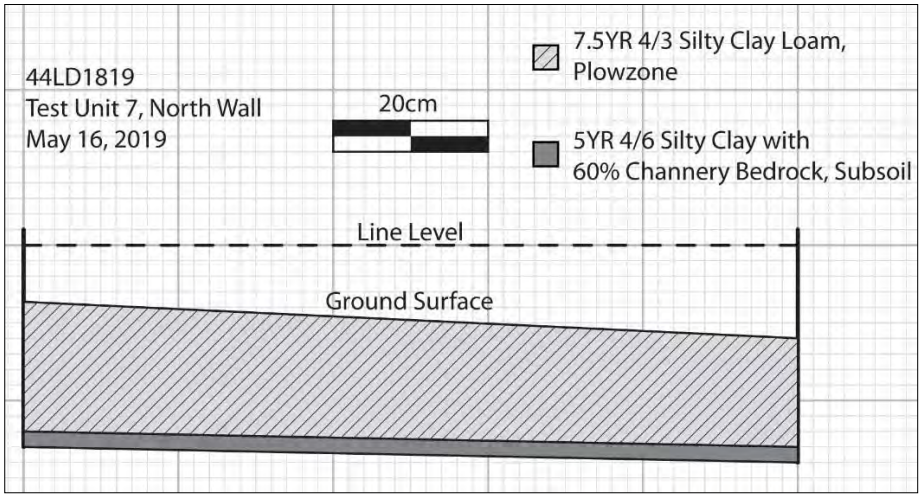

Figure 6-19: North wall profile, Test Unit 7.

Figure 6-20: Base of excavation, Test Unit 7.

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Analysis of Site 44LD1819

A total of 2,338 artifacts were recovered from the test units and close-interval testing during the Phase II evaluation. Almost all of these artifacts (N=2,118) were recovered from Test Unit 6, which was the only unit excavated in the estimated location of the kiln itself. The majority of the artifacts (65%; N=1,522) were redware wasters: fragments of vessels that were misfired or destroyed in the kiln (Figure 6-21). The next largest category was firing debris (17%; N=390): glaze slag, lumps of fired poorly mixed clay, and slag-like material that was possibly overfired clay. The next largest category (14%; N=320) consisted of kiln furniture: earthenware objects used to support and separate vessels in the kiln. Relatively few (2%; N=43) stoneware wasters were recovered. The remaining 2% of the artifacts consisted of architectural materials such as brick, wrought and hand-headed cut nails; and domestic materials such as imported refined white earthenwares, wine bottle glass, and faunal material (Figures 6-22 through 6-25; Table 6-5).

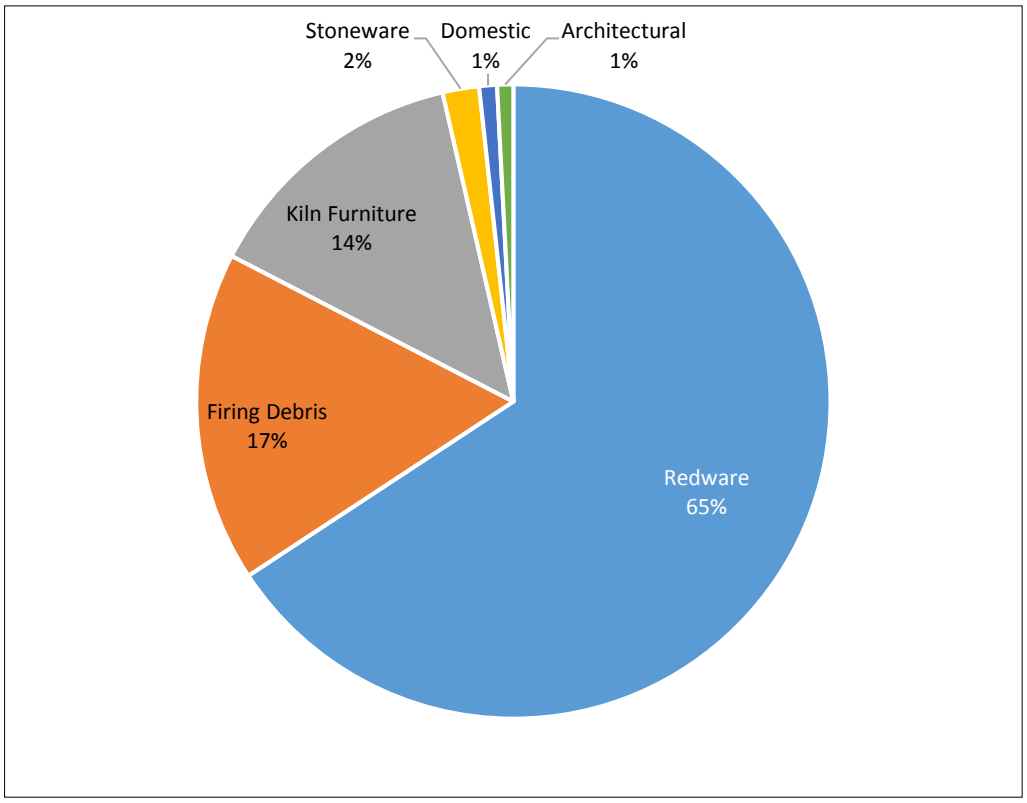

Figure 6-21: Artifacts by category.

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Figure 6-22: Kiln furniture. Bottom, left to right: wedges, stilts, shelf. Top, left to right: firing stand fragments, shelf fragment with pooled glaze.

Figure 6-23: Representative waster sherds from Test Unit 6.

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Figure 6-24: Non-kiln-related artifacts from 44LD1819.

Figure 6-25: Fired clay, form and purpose unknown

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Table 6-5:Artifacts recovered from 44LD1819.

Category	Artifact Type	Count
Kiln Furniture	Kiln shelf	68
	Firing stand, wheel thrown	171
	Firing stilt, three-prong	8
	Firing stilt	13
	Wedges and spacers	60
Firing Debris	Glaze slag	22
	Fired undermixed clay, form and purpose unknown	258
	Clay slag, burned	110
Redware	Redware, black lead-glazed	175
	Redware, brown lead-glazed	361
	Redware, clear lead-glazed	68
	Redware, unglazed	279
	Redware, yellow glaze	49
	Redware, slip decorated	10
	Redware, green glaze	6
	Earthenware, spalls and fragments, form unidentifiable	565
	Earthenware, overfired	9
Stoneware	Stoneware, brown	12
	Stoneware, gray	26
	Stoneware, green glaze	5
Domestic	Bone, faunal	4
	Oyster shell fragments	4
	Creamware	4
	Pearlware	7
	Dark green vessel glass	1
	Colorless glass	1
Architectural	Window glass, aqua	3
	Nails, wrought	3
	Nails, machine-cut, hand-headed	3
	Mortar and plaster fragments	3
	Brick bat and fragments	4
	Daub	3
Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	23
Total		**2,338**

Diagnostic artifacts were indicative of late-eighteenth through early-nineteenth occupation date, with hand-headed machine cut and wrought nails, creamware, and pearlware (Table 6-6). No whiteware or other later-dating materials were recovered; however, because testing within the kiln itself was so limited, there may be later-dating materials on other parts of the site that have not yet been investigated.

Table 6-6: Diagnostic materials

Artifact	N=	Date Range
Creamware	5	1762-1820
Pearlware	14	1775-1830
Nails, machine-cut with handmade head	3	1790-1810

The artifacts recovered from the site are typical of those recovered from late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century kilns. The incredible quantity of redware wasters recovered from Test Unit 6 could be indicative of the primary product being manufactured at this kiln, or it could simply be a result of the placement of the unit, which may have been in the center of a waster pile that happened to contain mainly failed redwares.

The wasters exhibited a variety of colors of lead glazes (black, brown, brown with manganese mottles, colorless, and even yellow), but little decoration. A few sherds appeared to have some slip decoration, and one unglazed sherd had a punctate design that may have been intentional. Many of the sherds were badly over- or under-fired, as would be expected in a waster dump.

Large quantities of various types of kiln furniture were also recovered. Kiln furniture was used for stacking and protecting the ceramics in the kiln while firing. Nomenclature for specific types of kiln furniture is not standardized, so this report uses a combination of descriptive terms and modern terminology to classify specific artifact types. These are detailed below.

Kiln Shelf: This term is used to describe thick, flat panels of earthenware used to support vessels in the kiln. Linear impressions on the surface of the clay body suggest that these items were formed by molding or extrusion. Many of these fragments have glaze pooling on the surface.

Firing Stand: Also called a jug stacker, these large, thick-walled containers are wheel thrown, with straight sides and round bases. They can be distinguished from vessels by their thickness, clunky, unfinished rims, and pooled glaze. They were used as supports to stack multiple layers of vessels.

Firing Stilt: These are small hand-molded prongs used to lift a glazed vessel above the kiln shelf so it does not adhere during the glaze firing. Stilts are still used today, and although they are now machine made, their basic form has not changed. Most of the stilts recovered from 44LD1819 are single prongs, but there are also some tripod-shaped three-prong stilts.

Wedges and Spacers: These are expediently-made pinches and rolls of clay used to prop and separate the vessels within the kiln. Most of the wedges were impressed with the potter's fingerprints.

In addition to the kiln furniture, a large amount of waste material was recovered. These items, categorized as *firing debris,* included glaze slag and lumps of poorly mixed clay in varying degrees of firing. The form and purpose of these fired clay lumps is unclear, but one possibility is that they were used to seal the kiln opening: clay used in this manner was recovered in excavations at the Poor Potter site in Yorktown, Virginia (Barka 2004).

Without excavating a larger sample of the kiln, detailed interpretations of its size, years of operation, production methods, and output is not possible. The purpose of this evaluation was to assess the stratigraphic integrity of the kiln site and determine whether related deposits or features extend outside of the wooded area. Excavation of Test Unit 6 proved that the site does indeed maintain stratigraphic integrity, and the remaining six test units proved that the site is mostly limited to the wooded area.

The small number of artifacts (N=50) recovered from six units in the field versus the tremendous quantity recovered from a single test unit in the woods indicates that the kiln and all of its associated deposits are contained within in the wooded area. The only exception to this pattern appears to be in the southeastern corner of the site, where a high concentration of kiln-related materials was recovered from the shovel tests excavated on the floodplain of Lenah Run. The artifacts in the field appear to be spillover dragged from the kiln site by plowing, rather than evidence of additional sites or kiln-related features. This conclusion is further supported by the lack of features noted in any of the units in the field.

SITE 44LD1820

Site 44LD1820 is located on a small, sloping terrace overlooking the Lenah Run floodplain at the end of a finger ridge formed between two drainages leading to Lenah Run. The landform is used as a crop field, and vegetation consisted of grasses that had grown up after harvest. Most of the field had been recently sprayed with herbicide in advance of planting soybeans, but the area directly around the site had been flagged and avoided by the farmers.

This site was first identified through the excavation of shovel test pits placed at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals, revealing an L-shaped concentration of late-eighteenth century artifacts clustered around the top of the landform.

Site Delineation

The previous grid from the Phase I survey was located before shovel testing began (Figure 6-26). This grid was filled in with shovel tests placed at 7.5-meter (25-foot) intervals between existing shovel tests. Because of the time elapsed between the Phase I and the Phase II, not all of the previous shovel tests could be identified. To achieve full coverage and consistent data, most of the 7.5-meter grid consisted of new shovel tests (Figure 6-27). If a shovel test in the Phase II grid fell on top of a clearly-identifiable shovel test from the Phase I survey, that shovel test number was noted, and a new shovel test was not excavated. A total of 47 new shovel tests were excavated across site 44LD1820, and a total of 13 previously-excavated shovel tests were located. The transects continued in all directions until either two negative shovel test pits or the edges of the landform were encountered. On the east and west, steep, heavily eroded drainages created natural boundaries for the edges of the shovel test grid, and the Lenah Run floodplain and a sewer line created a boundary to the south.

A total of nine new shovel tests were positive for historic cultural material. These materials consisted of a thin scatter of late-eighteenth century domestic debris and coarse red earthenware from the kiln site. A total of 13 artifacts were recovered from the shovel test pits.

After close-interval shovel testing, four one-meter by one-meter test units were placed near the concentrations of artifacts from both phases. Although no positives were noted in this location during the Phase II site delineation, two units were placed in the location of the concentration of artifacts noted during Thunderbird's Phase I survey (Shovel Test 327 and radials 327a and 327b on the Phase I map). Two more units were located near concentrations of artifacts noted during the Phase II close-interval testing.

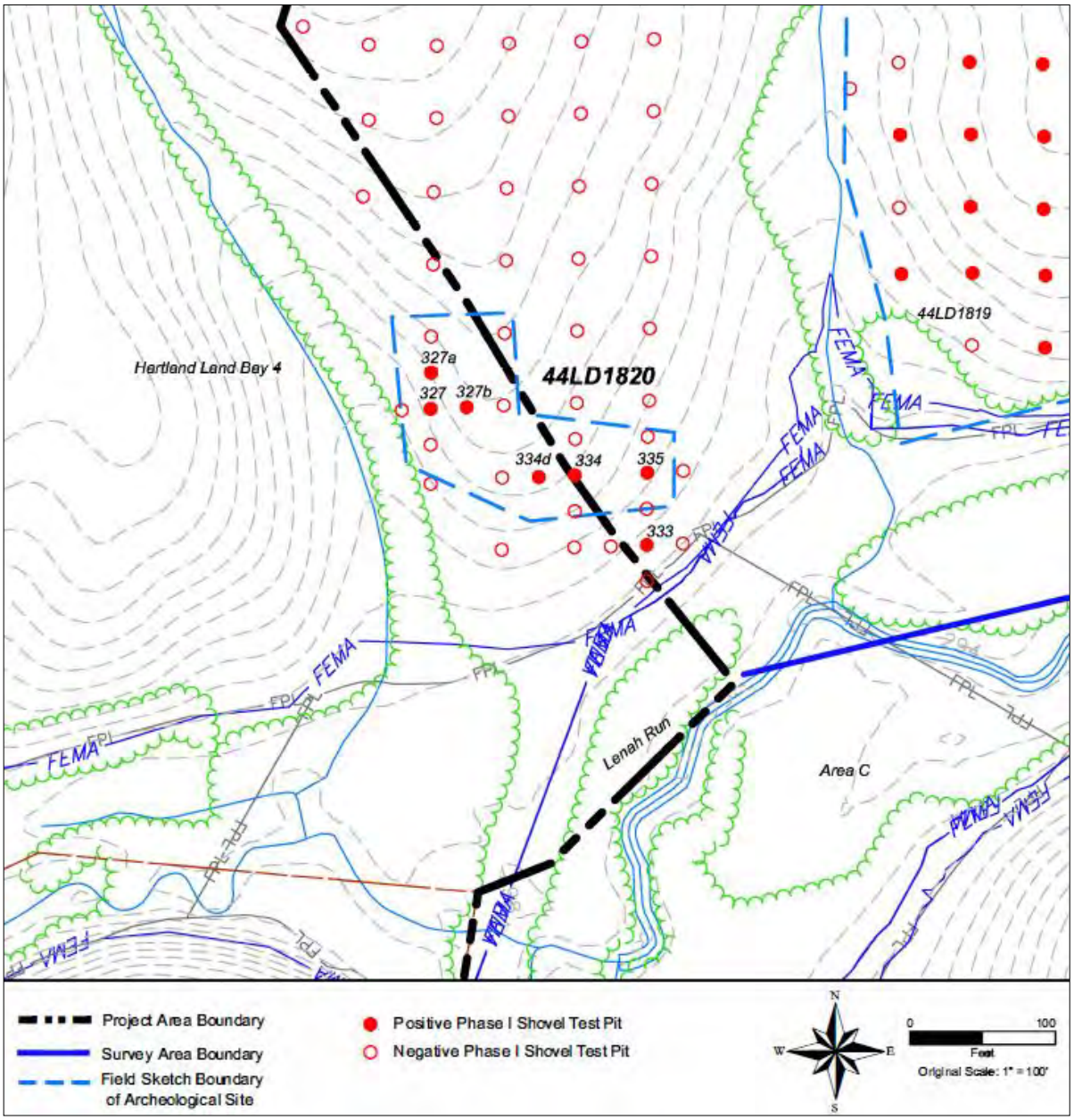

Figure 6-26: Phase I map of Site 44LD1820. Source: Thunderbird Archaeology 2019.

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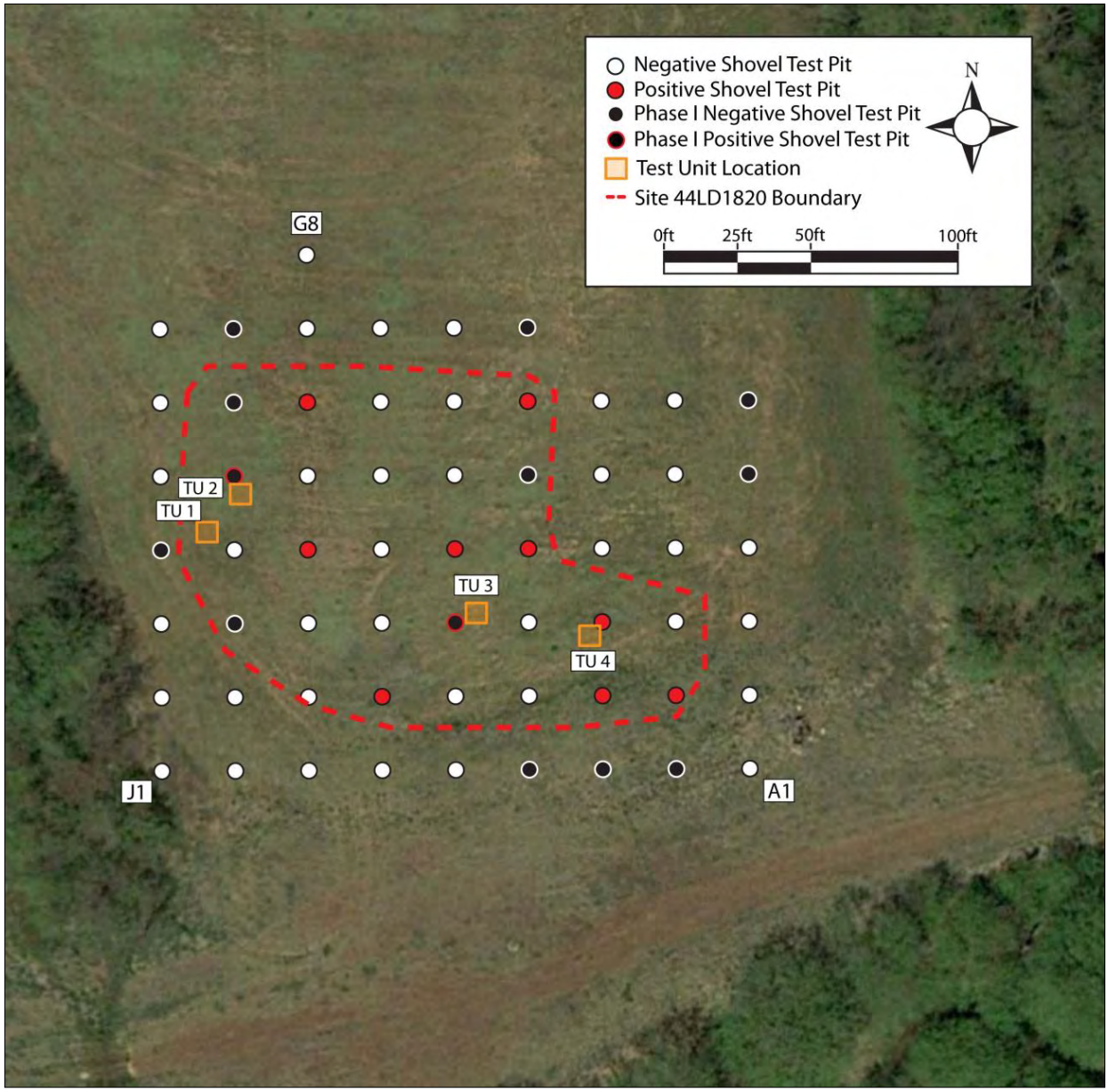

Figure 6-27: Aerial view of Site 44LD1820, showing Phase II shovel test pits and test units.

Test Unit 1

This unit was placed around the estimated location of Shovel Test 327 and its associated radials. Although no positive shovel tests were excavated here during site delineation, this area was one of the two concentrations of artifacts noted during the Phase I survey.

Stratigraphy consisted of about 20 cm of 5YR 4/4 plowzone (Ap horizon) over a subsoil (B horizon) consisting of large siltstone channers in a matrix of 20% 2.5YR 4/3 silty clay (Figure 6-28; 6-29). The plowzone became much rockier at the transition to subsoil, with a large amount of siltstone gravel. Because all of the artifacts in the unit were concentrated at the interface of subsoil, about 5 cm was excavated into the subsoil to confirm the absence of cultural deposits.

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Artifacts consisted of 11 fragments of coarse red earthenware, one sherd of stoneware, and two quartz flakes.

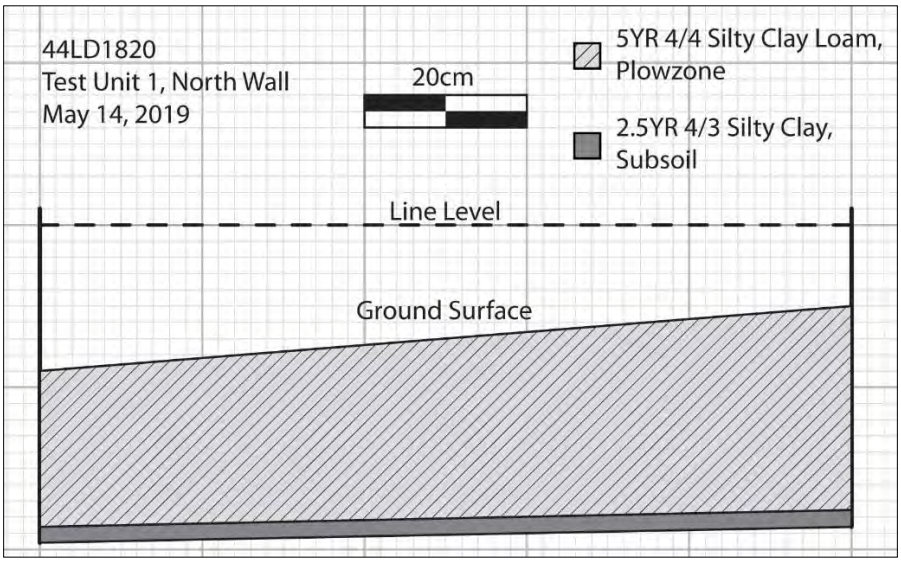

Figure 6-28: North wall profile of Test Unit 1.

Figure 6-29: Base of excavation, Test Unit 1.

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Test Unit 2

This unit was placed about 10 feet northeast of Test Unit 1 in order to further investigate the concentration of artifacts identified during the Phase I survey and to look for intact subsurface features.

Stratigraphy consisted of about 20 cm of 5YR 4/4 plowzone (Ap horizon) over a subsoil (B horizon) consisting of large siltstone channers in a matrix of 20% 2.5YR 4/3 silty clay (Figure 6-30; 6-31). The plowzone became much rockier at the transition to subsoil, with a large amount of siltstone gravel. Because all of the artifacts in the unit were concentrated at the interface of subsoil, about 5 cm was excavated into the subsoil to confirm the absence of cultural deposits. Artifacts consisted of three fragments of coarse red earthenware. No features were identified.

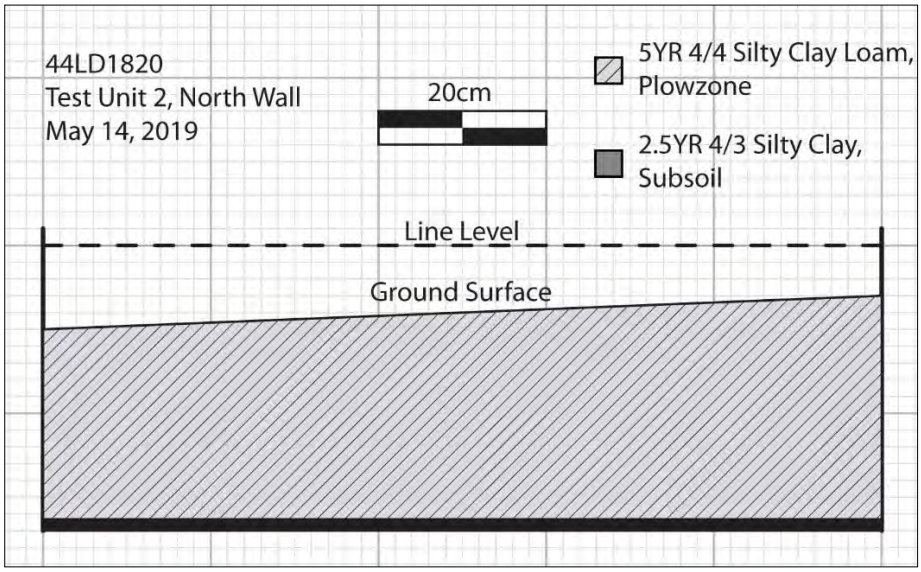

Figure 6-30: North wall profile of Test Unit 2.

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Figure 6-31: Base of excavation, Test Unit 2.

Test Unit 3

This unit was placed beside Shovel Test 334d, a positive radial from the Phase I survey. It was placed in this location to investigate the positive shovel tests in the center of the site.

Stratigraphy consisted of about 30 cm of 7.5YR 4/4 silty clay loam plowzone (Ap horizon) over 5YR 4/6 silty clay subsoil (B horizon) (Figure 6-32; 6-33). A plowscar running east-west through the center of the unit was the only feature. Artifacts consisted of nine fragments of coarse red earthenware.

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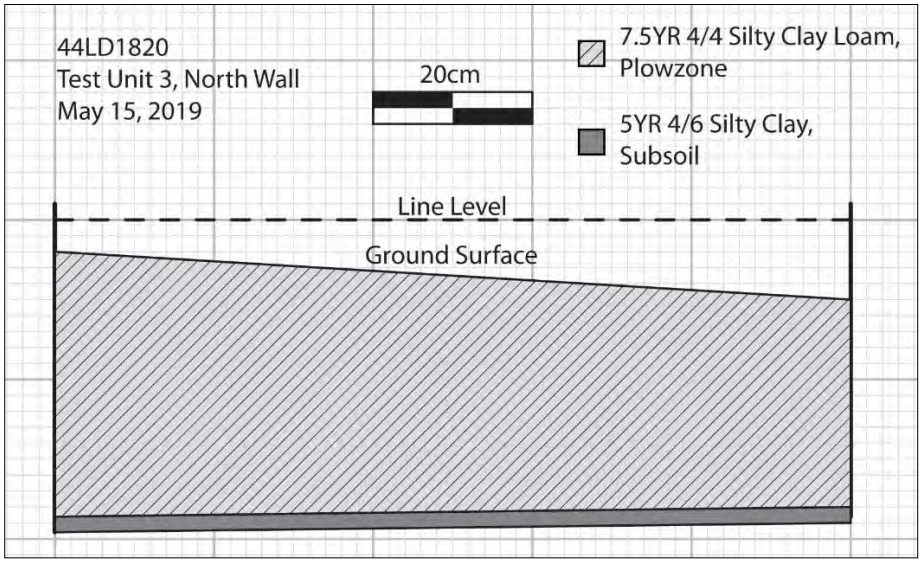

Figure 6-32: North wall profile, Test Unit 3.

Figure 6-33: Base of excavation, Test Unit 3.

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Test Unit 4

This unit was placed on the southeastern side of the site, beside Phase II Shovel Test C3. The unit was placed here to explore the southeastern extent of the site.

Stratigraphy consisted of about 21 cm of 7.5YR 4/4 silty clay loam plowzone (Ap horizon) over 5YR 4/6 silty clay subsoil (B horizon) (Figure 6-34; 6-35). Artifacts consisted of 15 fragments of coarse red earthenware, a fragment of redware kiln furniture (likely part of a stand), and a sherd of creamware.

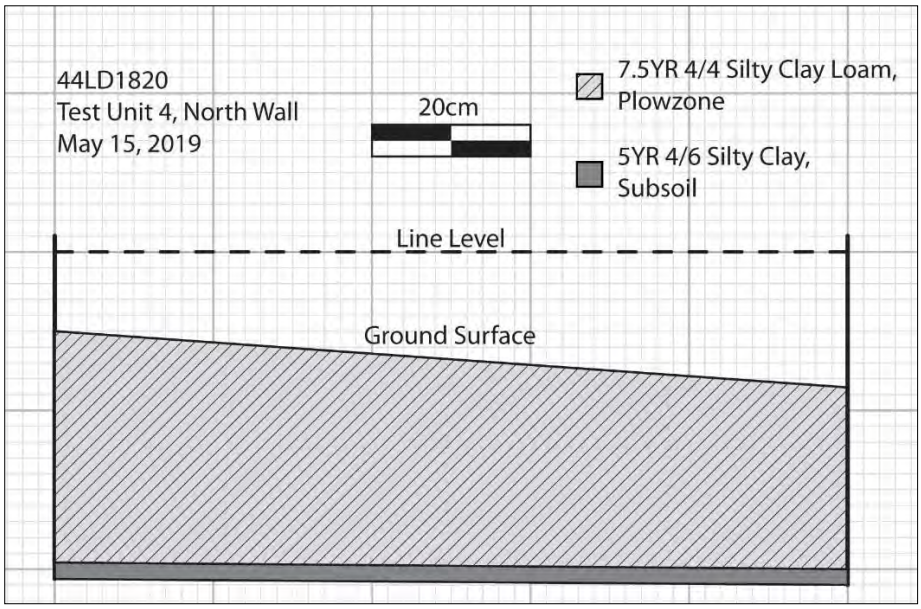

Figure 6-34: North wall profile of Test Unit 4.

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Figure 6-35: Base of excavation, Test Unit 4.

Analysis of Site 44LD1820

A total of 59 artifacts were recovered from the close-interval shovel tests and test units at Site 44LD1820 (Table 6-7). The majority (N=52) of these artifacts were fragments of the same types of redware wasters that were recovered in association with the kiln (Figure 6-36). The stoneware sherd was indeterminate in origin. The only definitively non-production-related historic artifact that was recovered from 44LD1820 was a fragment of creamware, giving the site a TPQ of 1762. The redware wasters recovered indicate that Site 44LD1820 was connected in some way with activities at the kiln, but the sparsity of domestic material and the complete lack of architectural material suggests that the activities conducted at this site were ephemeral and temporary.

Table 6-7: Artifacts recovered from 44LD1820.

Category	Artifact Type	Count
Redware	Redware, black lead-glazed	9
	Redware, brown lead-glazed	21
	Redware, clear lead-glazed	2
	Redware, unglazed	16
	Redware, misfired	4
Stoneware	Stoneware, gray	1
Domestic	Creamware	1
Prehistoric	Flake, milky quartz	5
Total		59

Figure 6-36: Representative artifacts from 44LD1820.

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44LD1827

Site 44LD1827 is located around the dwelling and barn complex of VDHR# 053-5888. It consists of a cluster of positive shovel tests located on top of a small finger ridge overlooking the floodplain of Broad Run, plus a scatter of isolated finds located around the house and barn complex. The concentration of positives on top of the finger ridge was labeled Locus 1 by the original excavators. The remaining scattered positive shovel tests consisted mostly of twentieth-century yard debris that does not meet the criterial for inclusion in the NRHP. Therefore, only Locus 1 was investigated during this evaluation.

The site is located in a paddock attached to a large horse barn. Vegetation along the ridge consisted of a few mature hardwoods, with several thickets of scrubby cedars and privet, interspersed with areas of grazed grass (Figure 6-37). Vegetation in the draw consisted of tall pasture grasses (Figure 6-38). A decaying round bale of hay, left over from the winter, sat in the middle of the site.

Figure 6-37: View upslope towards top of ridge, facing northwest.

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Figure 6-38: View south into draw towards barn.

Site Delineation

Locus 1 of Site 44LD1827 was first identified through the excavation of two judgmental shovel tests on top of a small, narrow finger ridge, plus a third shovel test excavated beside a drainage in the small draw associated with the finger ridge (Figure 6-39). All of the radials excavated around these positive shovel tests were positive for cultural material, with a wide assortment of artifacts ranging in date from the late-eighteenth through the early-nineteenth century. Locus 1 was defined around 11 positive shovel test pits.

At the start of the Phase II evaluation, an attempt was made to locate the Phase I shovel tests. None could be found. Because the site is located in a horse paddock, Thunderbird archaeologists likely took care to avoid leaving flagging tape or unfilled holes that might present hazards to the horses.

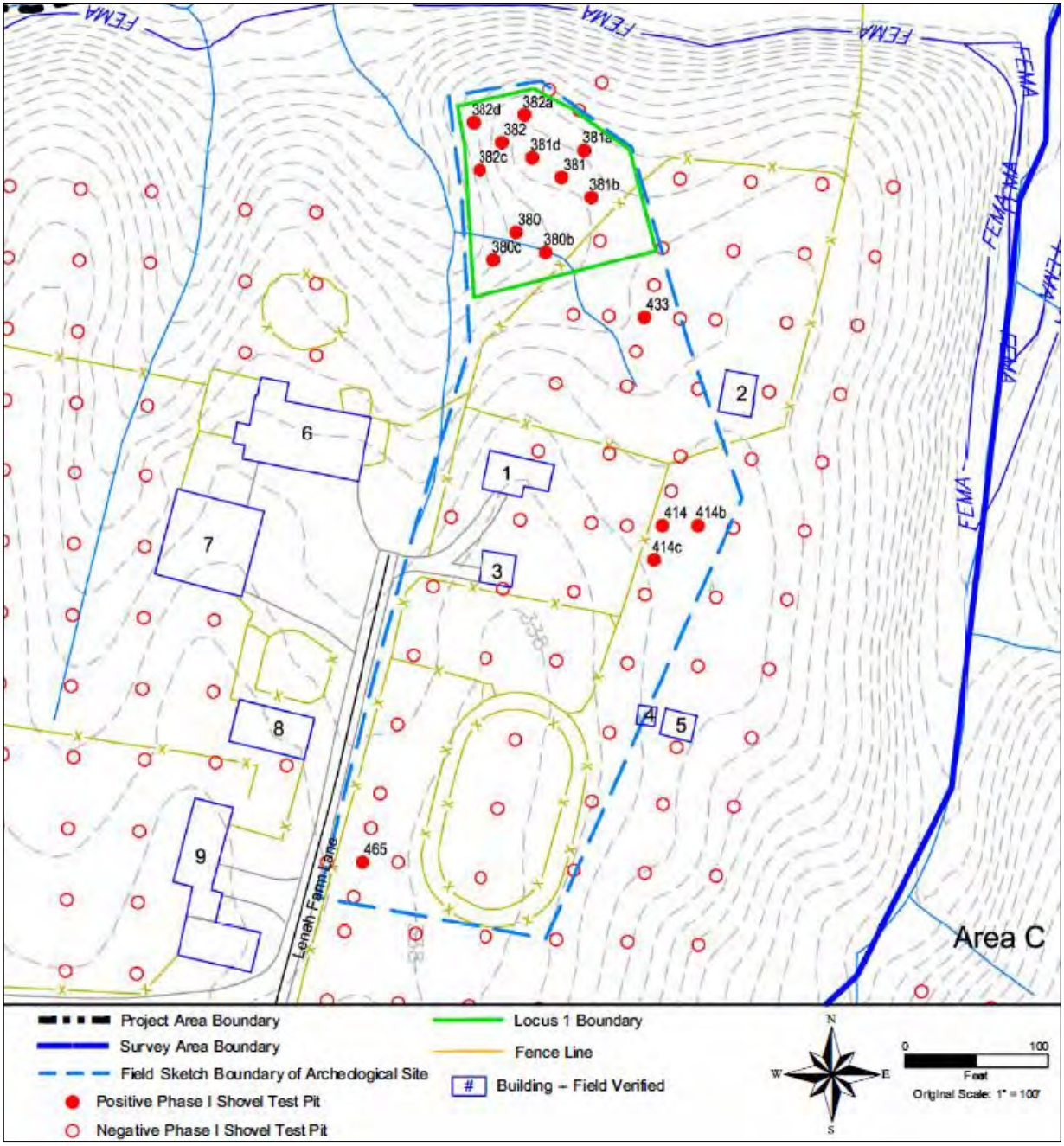

Figure 6-39: Phase I map of 44LD1827. Source: Thunderbird Archaeology 2019.

Because the Phase I shovel tests could not be found, a series of nine new judgmental shovel tests was excavated at 7.5-meter (25-foot) intervals down the spine of the finger ridge, essentially recreating the Phase I grid (Figure 6-40). Shovel tests were not placed in the draw along the drainage: the soils in this location were wet, and the artifacts recovered in this location during the Phase I appeared to have been the result of erosion washing down the hill.

A rectangular depression, measuring approximately 25 feet by 30 feet was noted on the southeastern side of the finger ridge (Figure 6-41). A large, displaced piece of foundation material, consisting of fieldstones held together with Portland cement, was noted inside of the depression

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(Figure 6-42). The shovel test excavated in this area contained thick layers of fill with twentieth-century trash.

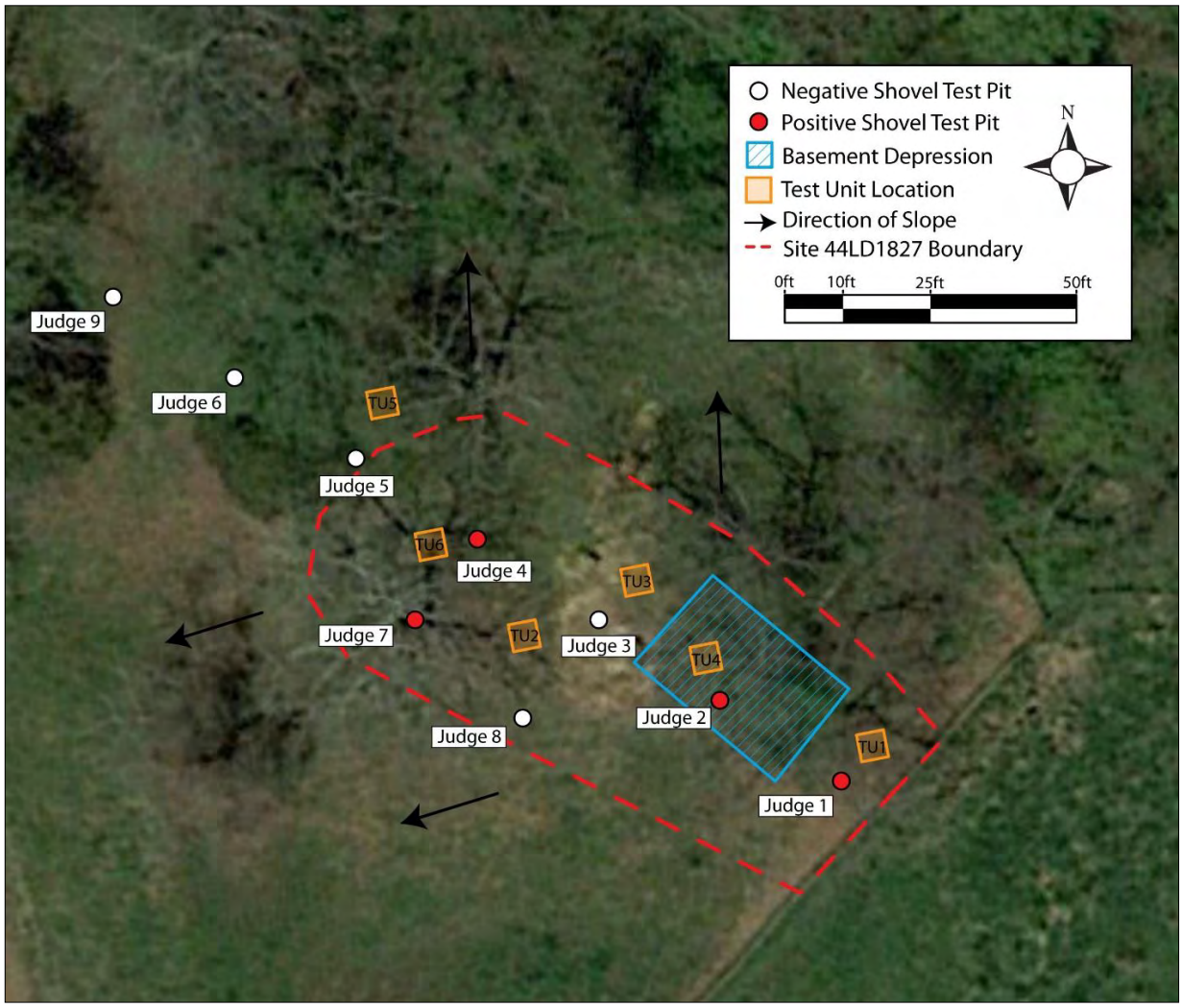

Figure 6-40: Aerial view of Site 44LD1827 with Phase II shovel test pits and units.

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Figure 6-41: Possible cellar depression (area of shrubs and taller grass in photo), facing north.

Figure 6-42: Fieldstones in Portland cement in possible cellar depression.

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Following close interval testing, a series of six test units was placed across the finger ridge, covering as much area as possible. Because every shovel test excavated during the Phase I had been positive, placement of units was aimed at providing coverage of the landform, rather than addressing specific artifact concentrations.

Test Unit 1

This unit was placed at the eastern end of the finger ridge, just west of a paddock fence and north of Judgmental 1. This judgmental contained a mix of twentieth and nineteenth-century materials.

This unit was excavated as a single stratum, but as excavation continued, it became clear that there were two different types of soil present. The eastern side of the unit consisted of plowzone (Ap horizon) over subsoil (B horizon), while the western side consisted of fill associated with the square depression to the northwest of the unit. Plowzone consisted of 5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown silty clay loam. The fill consisted of angular cobbles and pebbles interspersed with about 20% 5YR 3/2 dark reddish brown silty loam. Subsoil consisted of 5YR 4/4 reddish brown silty clay (Figure 6-43; 6-44).

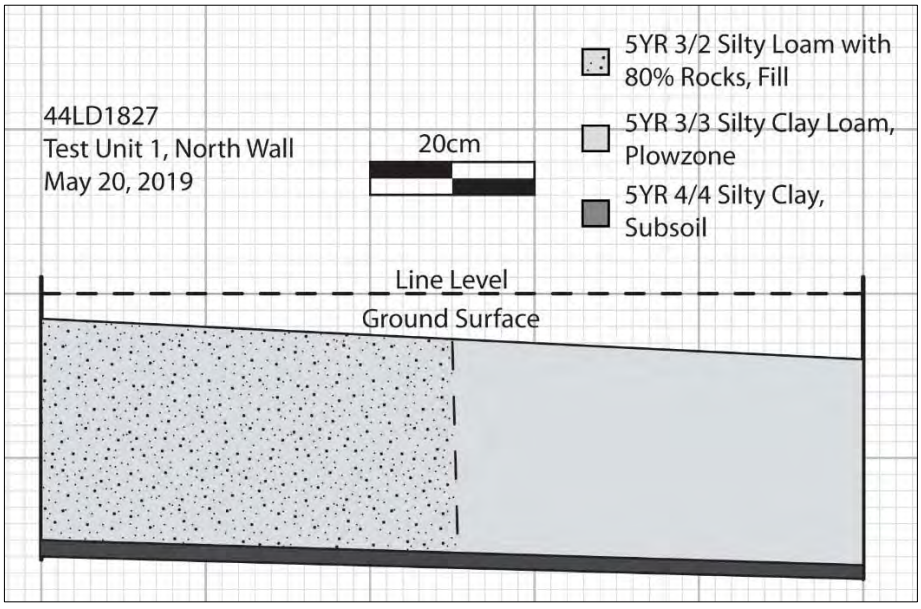

Figure 6-43: North wall profile of Test Unit 1.

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Figure 6-44: Base of excavation, Test Unit 1.

A total of 34 artifacts were recovered from Test Unit 1. These included redware (N=4), pearlware (N=2), whiteware (N=4), Albany slip stoneware (N=1), window glass (N=7), colorless vessel glass (N=4), unidentifiable nails (N=7), mortar (N=3), and unidentifiable iron fragments (N=2).

Test Unit 2

This unit was placed in the center of the finger ridge, roughly between Judgmental 4 and Judgmental 8.

Stratigraphy consisted of three layers. Stratum I was a destruction or fill layer mixed with topsoil, consisting of a mixture of large cobbles and brickbats with 50% 5YR 3/2 silty loam (Figure 6-45). Stratum II consisted of a burned layer on top of burned subsoil. The burned material consisted of 7/5YR 2/5/2 silt mixed with charcoal fragments, while the burned subsoil consisted of 5YR 4/4 burned, friable clay mixed with siltstone channers. Subsoil (B horizon) consisted of 5YR 4/4 clay mixed with decaying siltstone channers (Figure 6-46; 6-47).

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Figure 6-45: In progress photo showing rubble layer.

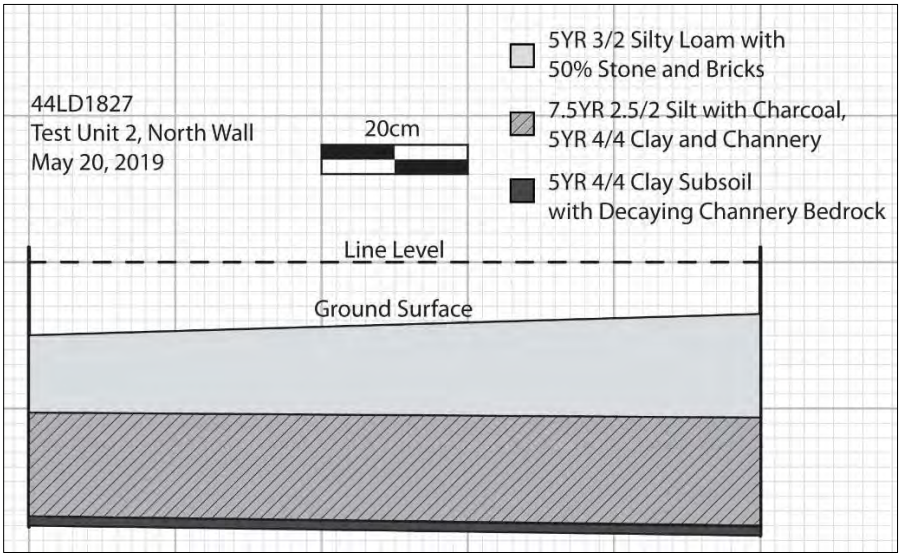

Figure 6-46: North wall profile, Test Unit 2.

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Figure 6-47: Base of excavation, Test Unit 2.

A total of 303 artifacts were recovered from Stratum I, detailed in the table below (Table 6-8).

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Table 6-8: Artifacts recovered from Test Unit 2, Stratum 1.

Category	Artifact Type	Count
Domestic	Creamware	1
	Pearlware	1
	Ironstone	16
	Stoneware, salt-glazed	5
	Rockingham	6
	Blue transfer-print, floral	4
	Earthenware, burned	6
	Redware	3
	Glass, melted	60
	Fork, two-prong	1
	Oyster shell	18
	Bone	1
Architectural	Mortar	45 (86 g)
	Brick	15 (12 g)
	Structural material, burned	7 (55 g)
	Nails, machine-cut	39
	Nails, corroded	7
	Iron hardware	4
Other	Iron fragments, unidentifiable	23
	Slag	41 (117 g)
Total		**303**

A total of 80 artifacts were recovered from Stratum II. These are detailed in the table below.

Table 6-9: Artifacts recovered from Test Unit 2, Stratum II.

Category	Artifact Type	Count
Domestic	Pearlware	5
	Whiteware	3
	Stoneware, salt-glazed	1
	Redware	1
	Glass, melted	2
	Glass, dark green vessel	1
	Bone	1
	Iron pot lid fragments	3
Architectural	Mortar	6 (43 g)
	Plaster	3 (5g)
	Window glass	1
	Structural material, burned	37
	Nails, machine-cut	7
	Nails, corroded	8
	Iron chain link	1
Total		**80**

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Test Unit 3

This unit was located in the center of the landform, northeast of Test Unit 2. This unit was placed in this location to determine how far the rubble noted in Test Unit 2 extended.

Stratigraphy consisted of a single deep layer of redeposited subsoil fill mixed with redeposited artifacts that likely originated elsewhere on the site. The fill consisted of 5YR 5/6 silty clay mixed with 50% siltstone channers and greenstone cobbles (Figure 6-48). This fill was extremely compacted and nearly impossible to excavate. After almost 40 cm with no change in stratigraphy, excavation was halted (Figure 6-49). The fill within the unit appeared to be subsoil that had been excavated out of the square cellar depression when it was first built.

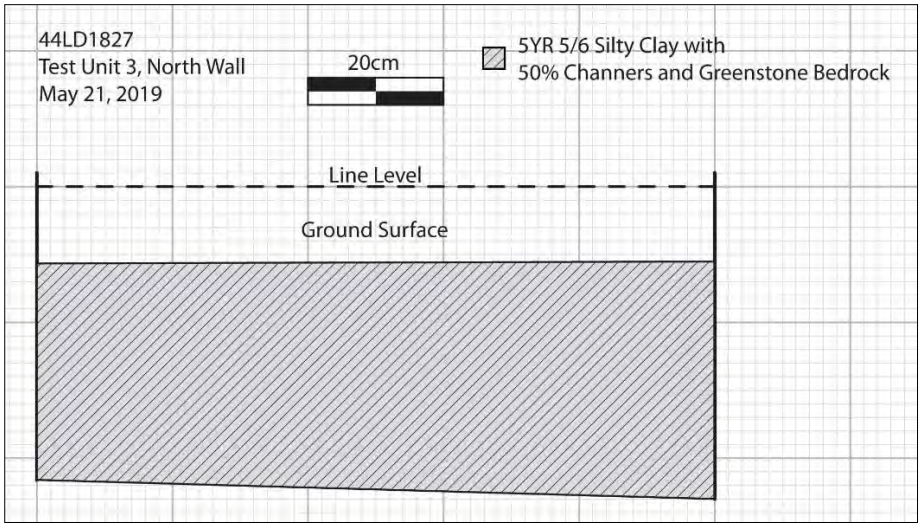

Figure 6-48: North wall profile of Test Unit 3.

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Figure 6-49: Base of excavation, Test Unit 3.

A total of 42 artifacts were recovered from Test Unit 3. These include creamware (N=1), whiteware (N=1), ironstone (N=6), redware (N=2), vessel glass (N=1), melted glass (N=1), window glass (N=2), cut nails (N=13), a wrought nail, unidentifiable nails (N=2), and mortar (N=3; 37 g).

Test Unit 4

This unit was placed inside of the square depression to better understand the date and function of the possible cellar feature.

Stratigraphy consisted entirely of a single layer of fill consisting of 7.5YR3/4 silty clay loam. A large amount of mid-twentieth century trash was mixed into this fill. A photo was taken of the entire assemblage, then the clearly modern items were discarded (Figure 6-50). The discarded material included items such as tractor parts, plastic baling twine, plastic wrappers, fabric, aluminum, and barbed wire fragments. These items were recovered at all depths in the test unit.

Figure 6-50: 1/4" mesh screen filled with artifacts recovered from Test Unit 4.

Only 12 artifacts were historic and were not discarded. These included: redware (N=3), gray stoneware (n=4), porcelaneous (N=1), a milk glass lid liner, a copper alloy button, a hand-headed nail, and a wire nail.

At 75 cm below ground surface, excavation was halted by a layer of structural rubble that extended over the western half of the unit. The rubble consisted of large, angular greenstone cobbles. It was unclear whether the cobbles were disassociated rubble or if they were in situ, but the depth of the unit and the densely compacted rubble prohibited further excavation (Figure 6-51 through 6-54).

Figure 6-51: Planview photo, Test Unit 4.

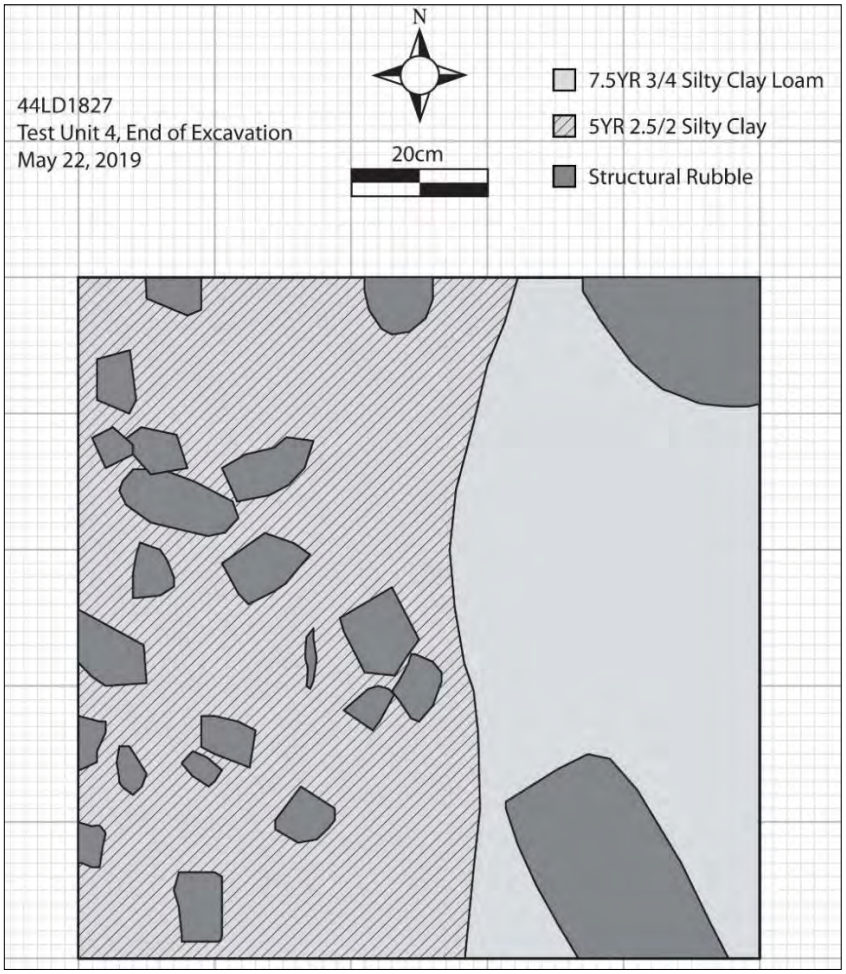

Figure 6-52: Planview drawing of Test Unit 4.

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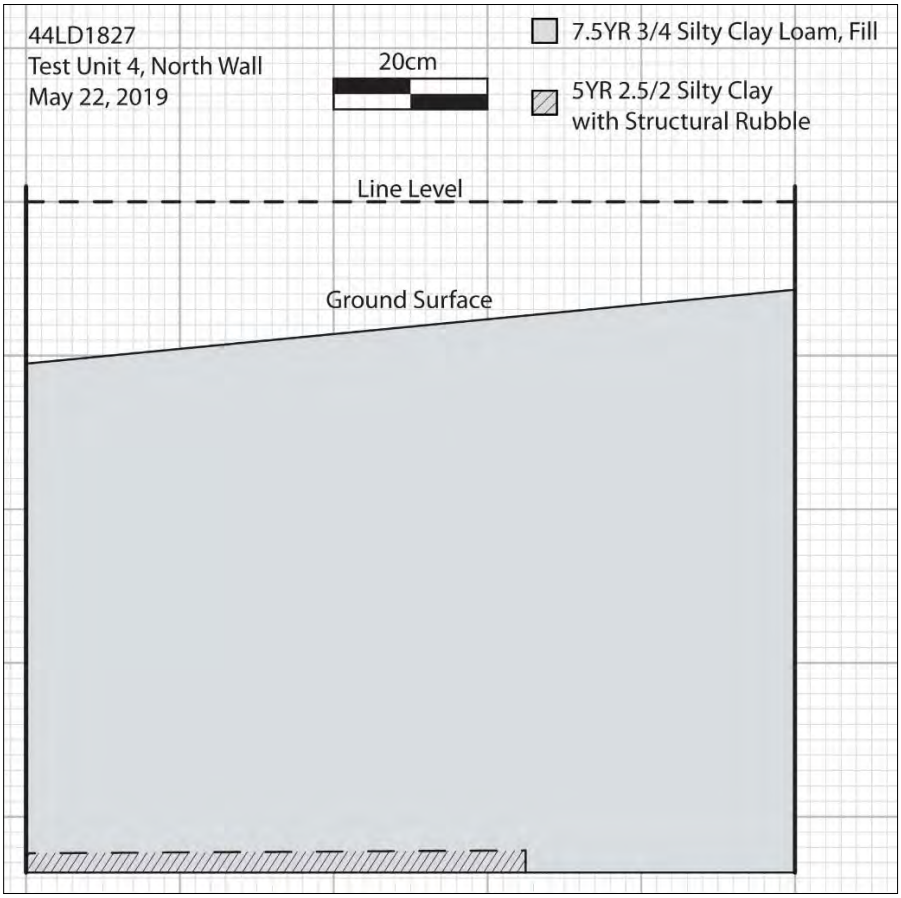

Figure 6-53: North wall profile drawing, Test Unit 4.

Figure 6-54: North wall profile photo, Test Unit 4.

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Test Unit 5

This unit was placed on a small terrace at the end of the landform. Although no positive shovel tests had been excavated here during delineation, the Phase I survey report indicated that every shovel test placed here had been positive. To provide thorough coverage, a test unit was placed in this location.

Stratigraphy consisted of a single very shallow layer of topsoil (A horizon) that transitioned quickly to subsoil (B horizon). The A horizon and transition (AB horizon) were excavated as a single layer, about 20 cm deep. Topsoil consisted of 5YR 4/4 silty loam, and subsoil consisted of silty clay with siltstone channer fragments (Figure 6-55; 6-56). A cut nail and a fragment of coarse red earthenware were the only artifacts recovered.

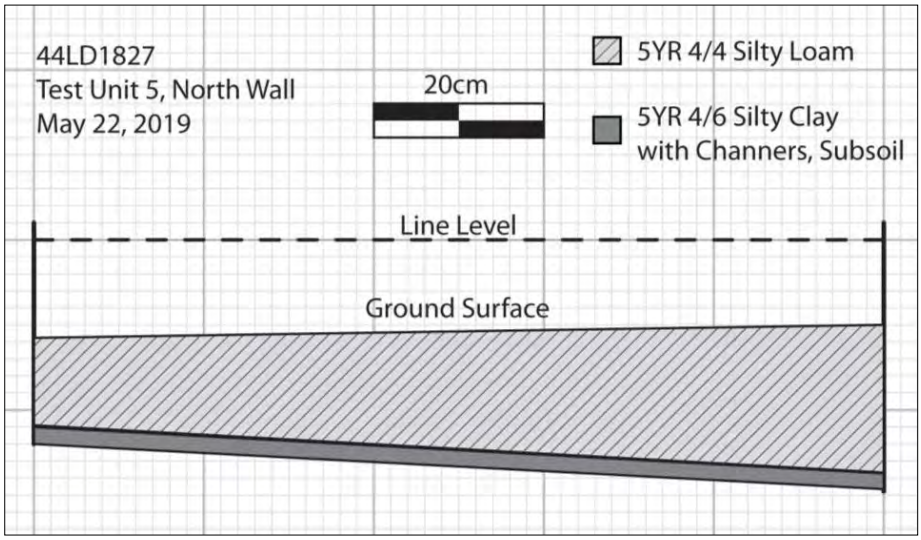

Figure 6-55: North wall profile, Test Unit 5.

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Figure 6-56: Base of excavation, Test Unit 5.

Test Unit 6.

This unit was placed at the end of the level portion of the finger ridge. It was located here to look for nineteenth-century structural features and to determine whether the site extended to the end of the landform.

Stratigraphy consisted of a thin layer of topsoil (A horizon) over subsoil (B horizon). Topsoil was 7/5YR 3/2 silty loam, and subsoil was 7.5YR 4/4 silty clay with 50% gravel and bedrock channers (Figure 6-57; 6-58).

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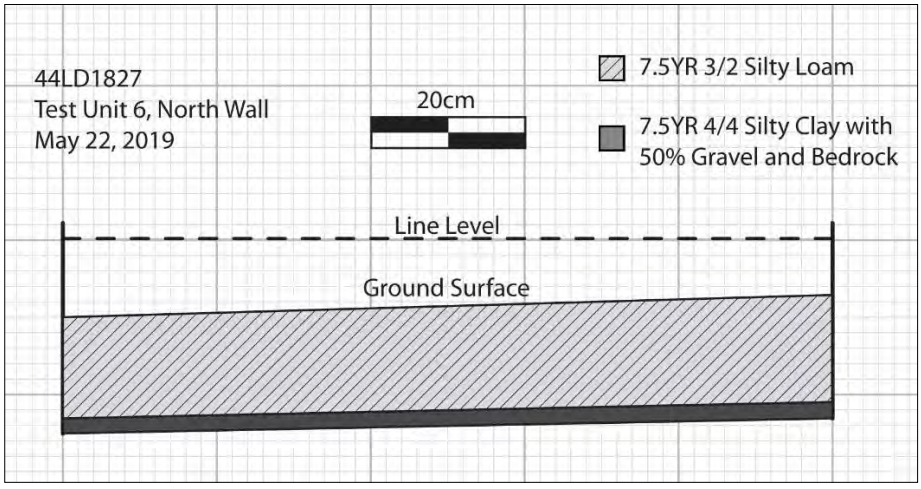

Figure 6-57: North wall profile, Test Unit 6.

Figure 6-58: Test Unit 6, base of excavation.

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A total of 18 artifacts were recovered from Test Unit 6. These consisted of pearlware (N=3), gray salt-glazed stoneware (N=1), aqua vessel glass (N=1), aqua window glass (N=1), machine-cut nails (N=10), a staple, and a wrought nail.

Analysis of Site 44LD1827

A total of 512 artifacts, not including discarded modern material, were recovered from the nine shovel test pits and six units at Site 44LD1827. About three-quarters of these artifacts (N=383) were recovered from a single unit, Test Unit 2.

Most of the identifiable artifacts consisted of nails and architectural material, such as mortar, plaster, and brick (Figure 6-59). The next largest category was ceramics, which was dominated by ironstone. Datable artifacts ranged widely from early creamware to late wire nails (Table 6-10). Additionally, a large amount of recent trash was discarded from Test Unit 4, pushing the TPQ of that unit into the twentieth century.

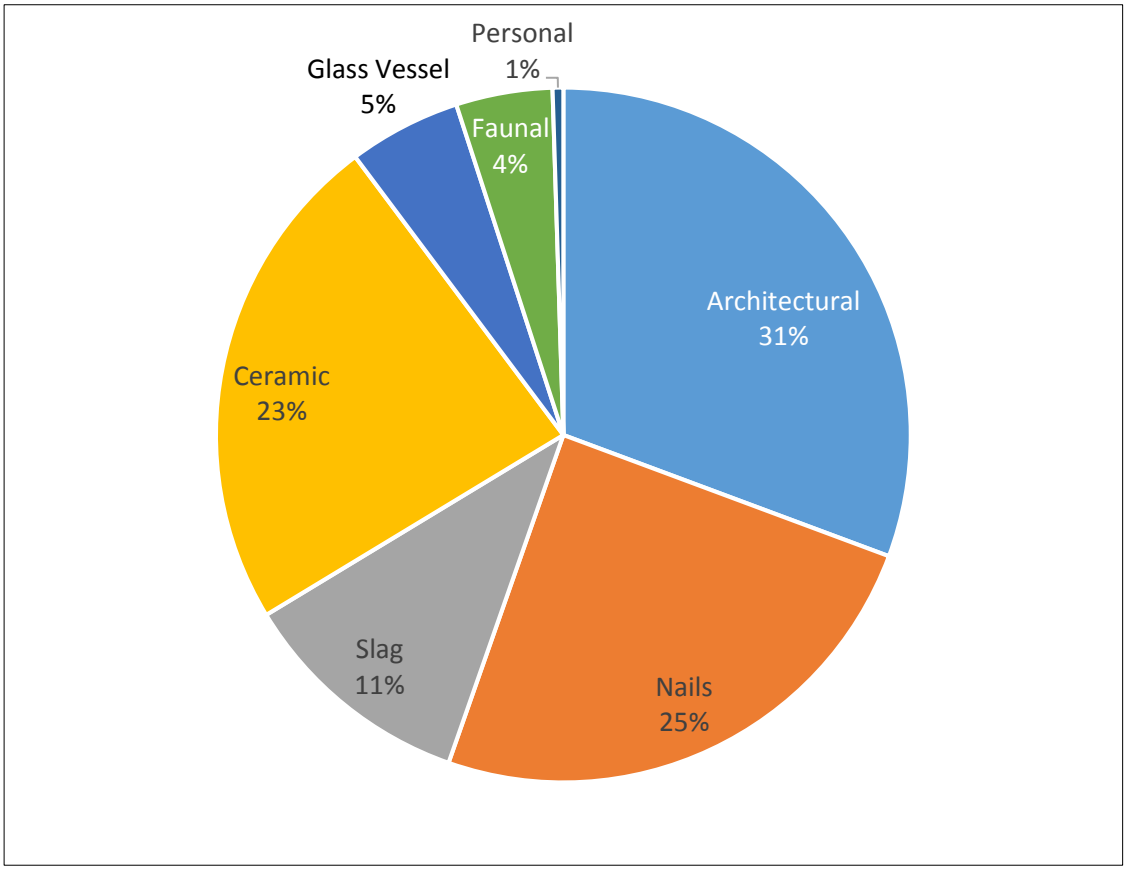

Figure 6-59: Artifact categories recovered from 44LD1827.

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Table 6-10: Diagnostic artifacts recovered from 44LD1827. Date sources: *Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland* and *Monticello TPQ Compendium*.

Artifact	Date Range	Count
Creamware	1762-1820	2
Pearlware	1775-1830	4
Pearlware, hand-painted blue floral	1820-1835	3
Pearlware, blue shell-edged	1800-1830	2
Redware	1700-1900	16
Whiteware	1820	8
Transfer print, blue floral	1833-1849 (years of popularity)	4
Transfer print, blue negative print	1821-1840 (years of popularity)	1
Transfer print, black floral	1833-1849 (years of popularity)	1
Ironstone	1840	19
Rockingham, molded	1860-1940	6
Stoneware (likely American blue-gray)	1750	15
Stoneware, Albany slip	1805-1930	1
Nails, fully machine-cut	1805	71
Nail, wire	Common post-1885	1
Wood screws	1846	5

Taken together, the diagnostic materials recovered from the entire site are somewhat misleading, as they appear to represent a long range of occupation. In reality, it appears that the site actually underwent two distinct periods of occupation. The majority of materials recovered from the units west of the cellar depression date from the mid-nineteenth century, with cut nails, whiteware, and ironstone being the most common materials, but with a small number of earlier artifacts as well, such as a sherd of creamware and a wrought nail (Figure 6-60). However, the materials recovered from Test Unit 4, which was placed in the large, rectangular depression, indicate there was a second, later structure on the site dating from the late-nineteenth through mid-twentieth century.

Figure 6-60: Artifacts from Test Unit 2, mid-nineteenth century structure.

Most of the material excavated from the fill within the rectangular depression consisted of modern farm debris, such as plastic baling twine, beverage container glass, and barbed wire. A small number (N=12) of earlier domestic artifact, including porcelaneous, American stoneware, and a milk glass lid liner, were also recovered (Figure 6-61). It is unclear when this cellar feature was constructed. Aerial imagery from the 1930s onward show the location obscured by trees, and no structure is obvious on these images. The large amount of farm refuse recovered from Test Unit 4 suggests that the depression was used as a convenient dump during the mid-twentieth century. Conversation with the property manager also revealed that the area had been used for a different type of disposal: a horse had been buried near the cellar depression within the last twenty years, and the square depression left by the grave was still visible, located about three meters south of the cellar.

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Figure 6-61: Artifacts from Test Unit 4, in the cellar depression. Note that most of the material recovered from this unit was discarded as recent trash.

The stratigraphy on Site 44LD1827 suggests that the rectangular feature was built after the nineteenth-century domestic site was demolished. The evidence for this chronology comes from the stratigraphy of Test Unit 3, which consisted of a single, deep layer of redeposited subsoil and bedrock channers mixed with mid-nineteenth century artifacts. This unit was placed just west of the rectangular depression. The deep layers of redeposited subsoil, coupled with the proximity of the depression, suggests that Test Unit 3 was placed on top of a pile of overburden resulting from the construction of the structure associated with the rectangular depression.

A possible sequence of events at Site 44LD1827 begins to emerge after considering the stratigraphy and distribution of artifacts. A small domestic structure likely stood on top of the landform in the early-to-mid nineteenth century. This structure was torn down and burned (as evidenced by the architectural rubble and burned material in Test Unit 3) in the mid-to-late nineteenth century. Then, a rectangular cellar for a new structure was excavated on top of the same site, likely during the early-twentieth century. Between the intentional burning of the old structure and the construction of the new one, the stratigraphic integrity of the early-nineteenth century component of the site was lost. The stratigraphic integrity of the site was further compromised in the twenty-first century by the horse burial. Thus, any significant data that may have been provided by Site 44LD1827 has been lost.

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7. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

From April 24 to May 23, 2019, Dutton + Associates, LLC conducted a Phase II archaeological evaluation of Site 44LD1819, a late-eighteenth through early-nineteenth century pottery kiln site; Site 44LD1820, an indeterminate site associated with the kiln; and Site 44LD1827, a domestic site with mid-nineteenth and early-twentieth century components. All three sites are located in Loudoun County, Virginia and are situated on a large agricultural tract north of John Mosby Highway (US-50) at the end of Lenah Farm Road. The goal of the Phase II evaluation was to determine the overall significance and eligibility of both sites for listing in the VLR and the NRHP. This was accomplished through a combination of detailed historic research and field investigations consisting of the excavation of shovel test pits and test units.

Site 44LD1819 was initially identified through subsurface testing in the winter of 2019. It was recommended potentially eligible based on the large quantity of material associated with a potential pottery kiln, including kiln furniture, structural material, and pottery wasters. A small amount of domestic material dated the site to the late-eighteenth through early-nineteenth century. During the Phase II, close-interval shovel testing was conducted in the field north of the highest concentration of kiln materials, and six test units were placed in the field to determine if boundaries of the kiln site extended north. A single unit was placed within the highest concentration of artifacts to assess the integrity of the kiln.

Excavation of close-interval shovel tests and test units revealed that the kiln site does not extend north of the main wooded area. No features and few artifacts were noted or recovered from the field to the north. However, the site does appear to extend 32 meters (104 feet) east of the wooded area in the floodplain of Lenah Run. The test unit excavated within the wooded area revealed an intact waster pile mixed with rubble from the destruction of the kiln. A total of 2,118 artifacts, consisting almost entirely of kiln furniture and redware wasters, were recovered from this single unit. Diagnostic artifacts confirmed the late-eighteenth through early-nineteenth century date given during the Phase I survey.

Historical research showed that this kiln was operated by Charles Duncan, one of the first potters in Loudoun County. Duncan's sons appear to have continued the operation after their father's death. The historical record suggests that the kiln may have been in operation from 1776 until the late 1830s, when the property passed out of the family. Based on its documented historical association, its early date, and its wealth of potential data, ***Site 44LD1819 is recommended eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D. Avoidance is recommended.*** The boundaries of the site correspond with the current tree line, except in the southeast corner near Lenah Run, where the boundary extends 32 meters (104 feet) east of the woods.

Site 44LD1820 was initially recommended potentially eligible for inclusion in the VLR and the NRHP based on its potential association with the kiln next door to the east. A light scatter of redware and domestic artifacts had been noted during the Phase I. During the Phase II, close interval shovel testing was conducted, followed by the excavation of four test units placed in artifact concentrations noted during the Phase I and Phase II.

Very little additional cultural material was recovered from Site 44LD1820 during the Phase II evaluation: only 59 artifacts were recovered from both the shovel tests and the test units. No

features were noted. Except for a single fragment of creamware, all of the historic artifacts recovered during the Phase II were redware wasters and kiln furniture.

Site 44LD1820 appears to be a temporary, ephemeral activity area associated with the nearby kiln (VDHR #44LD1819). Due to its lack of material culture or features, the site offers no significant data pertinent to the operation of the kiln or the history of the region. Therefore, ***Site 44LD1820 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and no further archaeological consideration is required.***

Site 44LD27 was initially recorded as a late-eighteenth through early-nineteenth century domestic site. It was recommended potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP due to its potential association with a possible earlier component of a nearby historic farm complex. During Phase II evaluation, a series of judgmental shovel test pits was placed at 7.5-meter (25-foot) intervals across the top of the small finger ridge on which the site was located, and six test units were placed across the same landform.

Excavation of test units revealed two separate periods of use, and it appears that activities from the later period have significantly disturbed the archaeological deposits from the earlier period. A large rectangular depression, likely the cellar of a structure, was noted on the eastern side of the landform. Excavation within this depression revealed deep layers of twentieth or twenty-first century fill. The test unit directly west of this feature contained a large amount of redeposited subsoil and bedrock channers, mixed with some mid-nineteenth century artifacts. Another unit excavated in the center of the landform contained a layer of burned domestic and architectural debris over top of burned subsoil.

The varied stratigraphy at the site suggests a possible sequence of events. A small domestic structure likely stood until the mid-nineteenth century, when it burned, and its remains were pushed down and cleared away. At some point in the early-twentieth century, a second structure of unknown function was constructed. The excavation of the cellar for this structure destroyed the stratigraphic integrity of the earlier site. Additional disturbance was caused recently by the burial of a horse on the same small landform, according to a conversation with the property manager.

Due to the disturbances from the later cellar and horse burial, Site 44LD1827 does not possess adequate stratigraphic integrity to provide significant data pertinent to the history of the region. Additionally, the site was originally recommended NRHP-eligible based partly on its potential association with VDHR# 053-5888, an architectural resource dating to the 1870s that has since been determined not eligible. No earlier-dating component of this architectural resource was identified. VDHR# 053-5888 does not appear to have any temporal relationship with the early-to-mid nineteenth century domestic assemblage of 44LD1827. Based on these factors, ***Site 44LD1827 is recommended not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. No further archaeological consideration is required.***

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APPENDIX A:ARTIFACT CATALOG

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Note: Gray shading of fields denotes the first line of a new provenience.

Provenience	Strat.	Qty	Material	Form	Part	Color	Description
44LD1819							
A3	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze
A3	I	1	Earthenware			Gray	Redware sherd with black surface treatment and overfired gray lead glaze. Not identifiable as a particular vessel or piece of kiln furniture.
B1	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze
B1	I	1	Earthenware		Rim	Black	Uneven glossy black glaze. Overexposed to heat. Not identifiable as a particular vessel or piece of kiln furniture.
B1	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Black	Redware, matte black glaze or slip
B1	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, Unglazed
C1	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, matte brown lead glaze
C5	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, Unglazed
D3	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Black	Redware, Glossy black lead glaze
E -1	**I**	1	Earthenware		Body	White	Creamware
E -1	I	1	Glass			Colorless	
E5	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Black	Redware, Glossy black lead glaze
F3	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Black	Redware, matte black glaze or slip
F4	**I**	1	Glass	Lid	Liner	White	Milk glass
J -3	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, Glossy brown lead glaze
J -2	**I**	2	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, Glossy brown lead glaze, burned.
J4	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze
J5	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, Unglazed
K -4	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, Unglazed
K -3	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim	Brown	Redware, matte brown surface treatment. Overly heat exposed on interior.
K7	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze and manganese flecks
K8	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Unglazed
K9	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, Clear lead glaze
L -9	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, Glossy brown lead glaze
L -9	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Black	Redware, glossy black lead glaze
L -9	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Dark green	Redware, overfired lead glaze. Body shows evidence of overfiring of vessel, with half remaining red and the rest discolored to gray.
L -4	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, glossy dark brown lead glaze.
L -2	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze

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Provenience	Strat.	Qty	Material	Form	Part	Color	Description
L1	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze and manganese flecks
L8	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze and manganese flecks
M -2	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Black	Redware, glossy black lead glaze
M8	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze and manganese flecks
M8	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, matte brown lead glaze
M8	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Red-Brown	Redware, glossy red-brown lead glaze
M8	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, Unglazed
M8	I	1	Quartzite		Flake	Gray	
M8	I	1	Slate				
N -11	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Handle	Brown	Redware, brown lead glaze. Thumb impression at base.
N -11	I	10	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Red-Brown	Redware, glossy red-brown lead glaze
N -11	I	5	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Red-Brown	Redware, glossy red-brown lead glaze, over heated or burned
N -11	I	3	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Black	Redware, matte black glaze or slip
N -11	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Yellow	Redware, overfired yellow glaze
N -11	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Base	Gray	Redware, gray overfired lead glaze
N -11	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, brown overfired lead glaze
N -11	I	7	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, Unglazed
N -11	I	4	Earthenware				Redware, unglazed. Too weathered or spalled to identify.
N -11	I	4	Stoneware	Vessel	Body	Green	Green salt-glaze. One with glaze discolored to a yellow shade.
N -11	I	1	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Stand		Wheel thrown
N -11	I	1	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Stand		Extremely coarse
N -10	**I**	2	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze
N -10	I	2	Earthenware	Vessel	Base	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze
N -10	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze and manganese flecks
N -10	I	13	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Red-Brown	Redware, glossy red-brown lead glaze. One with possible trailed slip design, weathered.
N -10	I	3	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Black	Redware, matte black lead glaze
N -10	I	3	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, clear lead glaze
N -10	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Dark green	Redware, glossy dark green lead glaze
N -10	I	15	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, unglazed
N -10	I	4	Stoneware	Vessel	Body	Gray	Gray salt-glaze
N -10	I	2	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Stand		Base, wheel thrown

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Provenience	Strat.	Qty	Material	Form	Part	Color	Description
N -10	I	1	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Stand	Brown	Wall, wheel thrown. Brown lead glaze, with inconsistent streaking on interior.
N -10	I	1	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Stand		Wall, wheel thrown. Incised "x" patterns on exterior; unclear if created pre or post deposition.
N -10	I	1	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture			Unglazed
N -10	I	3	Brick				Brick fragments, 1g
N -7	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, clear lead glaze
N8	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Red-Brown	Redware, glossy red-brown lead glaze
O -14	**I**	2	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Red-Brown	Redware, glossy red-brown lead glaze
O -14	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown, Black	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze on interior and matter black surface treatment on exterior.
O -14	I	1	Stoneware	Vessel	Body	Gray, Dark Green	Stoneware, dark green salt-glaze on exterior and gray salt-glaze on interior.
O -13	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze
O -13	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim	Red-Brown	Redware, matte red-brown lead glaze
O -13	I	2	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Black	Redware, glossy black lead glaze
O -13	I	2	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Black	Redware, matte black lead glaze
O -13	I	3	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, clear lead glaze
O -13	I	4	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, unglazed
O -13	I	1	Earthenware			Yellow	Badly burned earthenware sherd with yellow surface treatment. Too weathered or spalled to identify.
O -13	I	1	Stoneware	Vessel	Rim	Gray	Gray salt-glaze. Incised linear design running parallel to rim.
O -13	I	6	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Shelf		
O -12	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, glossy dark brown lead glaze
O -12	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Gray	Overfired gray lead glaze
O -12	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Gray	Redware, gray overfired lead glaze.
O -12	I	1	Earthenware			Gray	Redware, overfired gray lead glaze. Not identifiable as a particular vessel or piece of kiln furniture.
O -12	I	4	Earthenware				Redware, unglazed. Too weathered or spalled to identify.
O -5	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, unglazed
O -2	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Base	Brown	Redware, matte brown surface treatment.
O -2	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, unglazed
O7	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, clear lead glaze. Burned and discolored.

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Provenience	Strat.	Qty	Material	Form	Part	Color	Description
O8	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, matte brown surface treatment.
O8	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Black	Redware, glossy black lead glaze
P -14	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, unglazed. One with some remaining unidentifiable brown glaze.
P -13	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, unglazed
P -9	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim		Redware, matte surface treatment.
P3	**I**	1	Earthenware			Dark green	Redware, dark green overfired lead glaze. Not identifiable as a particular vessel or piece of kiln furniture.
P4	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, matte brown surface treatment.
Test Unit 1	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Black	Redware, glossy black lead glaze
Test Unit 1	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Black	Redware, matte black surface treatment.
Test Unit 1	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Clear lead glaze
Test Unit 1	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, unglazed
Test Unit 2	**I**	2	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Black	Redware, glossy black lead glaze
Test Unit 2	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Black	Redware, matte black surface treatment.
Test Unit 2	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Clear lead glaze
Test Unit 2	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, unglazed
Test Unit 3	**I**	2	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze and manganese flecks
Test Unit 3	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Red-Brown	Redware, glossy red-brown lead glaze
Test Unit 3	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Black	Redware, matte black surface treatment.
Test Unit 3	I	2	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Black	Redware, glossy black lead glaze
Test Unit 3	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Yellow	Redware, glossy yellow lead glaze
Test Unit 3	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Clear lead glaze
Test Unit 3	I	16	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, unglazed
Test Unit 3	I	1	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Stand		Rim, wheel thrown. Black surface treatment.
Test Unit 3	I	1	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Stand		Base, wheel thrown. Black surface treatment.
Test Unit 3	I	1	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Stand		Wall, wheel thrown. Has spots of dripped glaze.
Test Unit 3	I	1	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Shelf		Earthenware shelves used during kiln firing
Test Unit 4	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze
Test Unit 4	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Red-Brown	Redware, glossy red-brown lead glaze
Test Unit 4	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Clear lead glaze
Test Unit 4	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, unglazed
Test Unit 5	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Black	Redware, matte black surface treatment.

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Provenience	Strat.	Qty	Material	Form	Part	Color	Description
Test Unit 5	I	2	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, remaining glaze heavily altered by heat exposure.
Test Unit 5	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, unglazed
Test Unit 6	**I**	38	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze
Test Unit 6	I	2	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze
Test Unit 6	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Base	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze
Test Unit 6	I	5	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze and manganese flecks
Test Unit 6	I	51	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Red-Brown	Redware, glossy red-brown lead glaze
Test Unit 6	I	6	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim	Red-Brown	Redware, glossy red-brown lead glaze
Test Unit 6	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Lip	Red-Brown	Redware, glossy red-brown lead glaze
Test Unit 6	I	20	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Black	Redware, glossy black lead glaze
Test Unit 6	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim	Black	Redware, glossy black lead glaze and red surface treatment
Test Unit 6	I	2	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim	Black	Redware, matte black lead glaze
Test Unit 6	I	3	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Black	Redware, matte black glaze or slip
Test Unit 6	I	9	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Yellow	Redware, matte yellow glaze or slip
Test Unit 6	I	5	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Yellow	Redware, glossy yellow glaze
Test Unit 6	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Lip	Yellow	Redware, glossy yellow glaze
Test Unit 6	I	6	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Yellow-gray	Redware, glossy yellow-gray glaze
Test Unit 6	I	3	Earthenware	Vessel	Lip	Yellow-gray	Redware, glossy yellow-gray glaze
Test Unit 6	I	3	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, brown overfired lead glaze
Test Unit 6	I	22	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, clear lead glaze
Test Unit 6	I	122	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, unglazed
Test Unit 6	I	4	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim		Redware, unglazed
Test Unit 6	I	6	Earthenware	Cup	Body	White	Pearlware
Test Unit 6	I	3	Earthenware		Rim	Blue	Pearlware, blue geometric transfer print decoration
Test Unit 6	I	11	Stoneware	Vessel	Body	Gray	Gray salt-glaze
Test Unit 6	I	1	Stoneware	Vessel	Rim	Gray	Gray salt-glaze
Test Unit 6	I	3	Stoneware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Brown salt-glaze
Test Unit 6	I	5	Stoneware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Brown lead glaze
Test Unit 6	I	3	Stoneware	Vessel	Rim	Brown	
Test Unit 6	I	1	Stoneware	Vessel	Handle	Brown	
Test Unit 6	I	18	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Stand		Rim, wheel thrown. Burned, with excess glaze on some.
Test Unit 6	I	21	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Stand		Wall, wheel thrown. Burned, with excess glaze on some.
Test Unit 6	I	25	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Stand		Base, wheel thrown. Burned, with excess glaze on some.

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Provenience	Strat.	Qty	Material	Form	Part	Color	Description
Test Unit 6	I	30	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Wedge		Oval-shaped pinches of clay. Most with fingerprints pressed into clay, and score marks from wood on reverse.
Test Unit 6	I	5	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Wedge		Hand molded. Covered in grit or formed from conglomerate material. Two are u-shaped.
Test Unit 6	I	4	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Wedge		Flattened cylinder. Covered in grit or formed from conglomerate material.
Test Unit 6	I	4	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Stilt		Pinched stilts
Test Unit 6	I	1	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Stilt		Three-pronged redware stilts
Test Unit 6	I	21	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Shelf		Parallel marks visible and excess pooled glaze on some.
Test Unit 6	I	291	Earthenware				Redware fragments, unglazed. Too weathered or spalled to identify.
Test Unit 6	I	1	Glass	Window		Aqua	
Test Unit 6	I	1	Glass	Vessel	Body	Colorless	
Test Unit 6	I	1	Shell	Oyster		White	
Test Unit 6	I	1	Quartz	Flake		Gray	
Test Unit 6	I	2	Iron	Nail	Whole		Wrought nails
Test Unit 6	I	3	Iron	Nail	Whole		Machine cut, hand-headed nails
Test Unit 6	I	1	Iron	Nail	Whole		Corroded nail, unidentifiable
Test Unit 6	I	1	Plaster				Rough coat
Test Unit 6	I	1	Brick	Brick			Brick fragment, 223g
Test Unit 6	I	125	Clay				Lumps of undermixed clay, fired. Form and purpose unknown. 2317g
Test Unit 6	I	86	Clay				Heavily burned material. 2759g
Test Unit 6	**II**	13	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, matte brown lead glaze
Test Unit 6	II	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim	Brown	Redware, matte brown lead glaze
Test Unit 6	II	7	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze and manganese flecks
Test Unit 6	II	3	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze and manganese flecks
Test Unit 6	II	2	Earthenware	Vessel	Base	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze and manganese flecks
Test Unit 6	II	23	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Red-Brown	Redware, glossy red-brown lead glaze. One burned on edges as wll as glazed faces.
Test Unit 6	II	4	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim	Red-Brown	Redware, glossy red-brown lead glaze
Test Unit 6	II	3	Earthenware	Vessel	Base	Red-Brown	Redware, glossy red-brown lead glaze
Test Unit 6	II	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim	Black	Redware, glossy black lead glaze
Test Unit 6	II	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Base	Black	Redware, glossy black lead glaze. Thick pooling of glaze on half of the remaining sherd.
Test Unit 6	II	5	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Black	Redware, matte black glaze or slip

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Provenience	Strat.	Qty	Material	Form	Part	Color	Description
Test Unit 6	II	2	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Black	Redware, matte black glaze or slip, with incised grooves
Test Unit 6	II	4	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Yellow	Redware, glossy yellow glaze or slip
Test Unit 6	II	2	Earthenware	Vessel	Lip	Yellow	Redware, glossy yellow glaze
Test Unit 6	II	6	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Yellow	Redware, matte yellow glaze or slip
Test Unit 6	II	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, clear lead glaze
Test Unit 6	II	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim		Redware, clear lead glaze
Test Unit 6	II	5	Earthenware				Overfired earthenware, overfired lead glaze finish. Rough material adhered.
Test Unit 6	II	20	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, unglazed
Test Unit 6	II	1	Earthenware	Cup	Base	White	Creamware
Test Unit 6	II	1	Earthenware	Cup	Rim	White	Creamware
Test Unit 6	II	1	Stoneware	Vessel	Body	Gray	
Test Unit 6	II	10	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Stand		Rim, wheel thrown. Burned, with excess glaze on some.
Test Unit 6	II	19	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Stand		Wall, wheel thrown. Burned, with excess glaze on some.
Test Unit 6	II	3	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Stand		Base, wheel thrown. Burned, with excess glaze on some.
Test Unit 6	II	6	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Wedge		Oval-shaped pinches of clay, partially burned. Four with partial fingerprints.
Test Unit 6	II	1	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Stilt		Pinched stilt
Test Unit 6	II	10	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Shelf		Parallel marks visible and excess pooled glaze on some.
Test Unit 6	II	41	Earthenware				Redware fragments, unglazed. Too weathered or spalled to identify.
Test Unit 6	II	10	Slag				Glaze slag adhered to burned material. 406g
Test Unit 6	II	1	Plaster				Rough coat
Test Unit 6	II	3	Daub				10g
Test Unit 6	II	15	Clay				Lumps of undermixed clay, fired. Form and purpose unknown. 615g
Test Unit 6	II	18	Clay				Heavily burned material. 449g
Test Unit 6	**III**	6	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, matte brown lead glaze
Test Unit 6	III	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim	Brown	Redware, matte brown lead glaze
Test Unit 6	III	52	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze and manganese flecks
Test Unit 6	III	6	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze and manganese flecks
Test Unit 6	III	2	Earthenware	Vessel	Base	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze and manganese flecks
Test Unit 6	III	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Handle	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze and manganese flecks
Test Unit 6	III	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Stopper	Brown	Redware, possible stopper fragment. Glossy brown lead glaze and manganese flecks

Provenience	Strat.	Qty	Material	Form	Part	Color	Description
Test Unit 6	III	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Lip	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze and manganese flecks
Test Unit 6	III	12	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Red-Brown	Redware, glossy red-brown lead glaze
Test Unit 6	III	4	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim	Red-Brown	Redware, glossy red-brown lead glaze
Test Unit 6	III	2	Earthenware	Vessel	Base	Red-Brown	Redware, glossy red-brown lead glaze
Test Unit 6	III	46	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, glossy black lead glaze. Glaze shows evidence of being overexposed to heat. Likely overfired.
Test Unit 6	III	13	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim	Brown	Redware, glossy black lead glaze. Glaze shows evidence of being overexposed to heat. Likely overfired.
Test Unit 6	III	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Base	Brown	Redware, glossy black lead glaze. Glaze shows evidence of being overexposed to heat. Likely overfired.
Test Unit 6	III	25	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Black	Redware, matte black glaze or slip. Glaze shows evidence of being overexposed to heat. Likely overfired.
Test Unit 6	III	5	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim	Black	Redware, matte black glaze or slip. Glaze shows evidence of being overexposed to heat. Likely overfired.
Test Unit 6	III	3	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim	Yellow	Redware, heavily heat altered yellow glaze or slip
Test Unit 6	III	6	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Yellow	Redware, heavily heat altered yellow glaze or slip
Test Unit 6	III	4	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown, Yellow	Redware, trailed slipware with concentric circular yellow design
Test Unit 6	III	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim	Yellow	Redware, trailed slipware with circular yellow design
Test Unit 6	III	4	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Green	Redware, green lead glaze
Test Unit 6	III	16	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, clear lead glaze
Test Unit 6	III	2	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim		Redware, clear lead glaze
Test Unit 6	III	20	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, unglazed
Test Unit 6	III	7	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim		Redware, unglazed. One with warped rim.
Test Unit 6	III	5	Earthenware	Vessel	Base		Redware, unglazed
Test Unit 6	III	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim		Redware, punctate design. Unglazed.
Test Unit 6	III	1	Earthenware				Redware, melted glaze.
Test Unit 6	III	3	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Buff bodied earthenware body sherds. Likely Redware variation. Unglazed.
Test Unit 6	III	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Buff bodied earthenware base sherd. Likely Redware variation. Unglazed.
Test Unit 6	III	1	Earthenware	Cup	Rim	White	Creamware
Test Unit 6	III	1	Earthenware	Cup	Rim	White	Pearlware
Test Unit 6	III	1	Stoneware	Vessel	Body	Gray	Gray salt-glazed
Test Unit 6	III	1	Stoneware	Vessel	Base	Gray	Gray salt-glazed
Test Unit 6	III	2	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Stand		Neck support, wheel thrown. Burned.

Provenience	Strat.	Qty	Material	Form	Part	Color	Description
Test Unit 6	III	11	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Stand		Rim, wheel thrown. Burned, with excess glaze on one.
Test Unit 6	III	13	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Stand		Wall, wheel thrown. Burned, with excess glaze on one.
Test Unit 6	III	24	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Stand		Base, wheel thrown. Burned, with excess glaze on some.
Test Unit 6	III	8	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Wedge		Oval-shaped pinches of clay, partially burned. Five with partial fingerprints.
Test Unit 6	III	7	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Stilt		Three-pronged redware stilts
Test Unit 6	III	3	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Stilt		Pinched stilts
Test Unit 6	III	28	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Shelf		Parallel marks visible and excess pooled glaze on some.
Test Unit 6	III	1	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Shelf		Shelf support. Excess pooled glaze on one side.
Test Unit 6	III	161	Earthenware				Redware fragments, unglazed. Too weathered or spalled to identify.
Test Unit 6	III	3	Bone	Animal			Bone fragments, one burned
Test Unit 6	III	3	Shell	Oyster		White	
Test Unit 6	III	1	Quartz		Flake	White	
Test Unit 6	III	1	Iron	Nail	Shank		Wrought nail
Test Unit 6	III	1	Iron	Hook or Chain			Iron hook or chain link
Test Unit 6	III	12	Slag				Glaze slag, 170g
Test Unit 6	III	6			Body	Gray	Conglomerate material, possibly overfired ceramic and gravel. One appears to be folded onto itself. Another has a incised linear decoration near the edge.
Test Unit 6	III	41	Clay				Lumps of undermixed clay, fired. Form and purpose unknown. 509g
Test Unit 6	**IV**	10	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze and manganese flecks
Test Unit 6	IV	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Base	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze and manganese flecks
Test Unit 6	IV	13	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Red-Brown	Redware, glossy red-brown lead glaze
Test Unit 6	IV	2	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim	Red-Brown	Redware, glossy red-brown lead glaze
Test Unit 6	IV	11	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Black	Redware, glossy black lead glaze
Test Unit 6	IV	2	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim	Black	Redware, glossy black lead glaze
Test Unit 6	IV	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Base	Black	Redware, glossy black lead glaze
Test Unit 6	IV	9	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Black	Redware, matte black glaze or slip
Test Unit 6	IV	4	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown, Yellow	Redware, trailed slipware with concentric circular yellow design.
Test Unit 6	IV	2	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim	Brown, Yellow	Redware, trailed slipware with concentric circular yellow design.
Test Unit 6	IV	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Green	Redware, green lead glaze

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Provenience	Strat.	Qty	Material	Form	Part	Color	Description
Test Unit 6	IV	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Base	Tan	Redware, tan glaze, heat exposed after firing
Test Unit 6	IV	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Yellow, red	Redware, glossy yellow lead glaze
Test Unit 6	IV	12	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, clear lead glaze
Test Unit 6	IV	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim		Redware, clear lead glaze
Test Unit 6	IV	26	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, unglazed
Test Unit 6	IV	5	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim		Redware, unglazed
Test Unit 6	IV	14	Earthenware	Vessel	Base		Redware, unglazed
Test Unit 6	IV	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Black	Burned, glossy black glaze
Test Unit 6	IV	3	Earthenware	Vessel			Heavily burned redware
Test Unit 6	IV	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Black	Burned
Test Unit 6	IV	2	Earthenware		Body	White	Pearlware
Test Unit 6	IV	1	Earthenware		Rim	Blue	Pearlware, blue sponge design
Test Unit 6	IV	8	Stoneware	Vessel	Body	Gray	Gray salt-glazed
Test Unit 6	IV	1	Stoneware	Vessel	Rim	Gray	Gray salt-glazed
Test Unit 6	IV	1	Stoneware	Vessel	Handle	Gray	Gray salt-glazed
Test Unit 6	IV	3	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Stand		Rim, wheel thrown
Test Unit 6	IV	7	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Stand		Wall, wheel thrown
Test Unit 6	IV	5	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Stand		Base, wheel thrown
Test Unit 6	IV	4	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Wedge		Hand molded. Covered in grit or formed from conglomerate material.
Test Unit 6	IV	2	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Wedge		Oval-shaped pinches of clay. Partially burned.
Test Unit 6	IV	1	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Wedge		
Test Unit 6	IV	5	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Stilt		Pinched stilts
Test Unit 6	IV	1	Earthenware	Kiln Furniture	Shelf		
Test Unit 6	IV	58	Earthenware				Redware, unglazed. Too weathered or spalled to identify.
Test Unit 6	IV	2	Glass	Window		Aqua	
Test Unit 6	IV	1	Glass	Bottle	Body	Green	Heavy patina
Test Unit 6	IV	1	Bone	Animal			
Test Unit 6	IV	1	Mortar				Sand based
Test Unit 6	IV	3	Brick	Brick		Gray	Burned brick with glaze adhered. 668g
Test Unit 6	IV	73	Clay				Lump of undermixed clay, fired. Form and purpose unknown. 669g
Test Unit 6	IV	4	Clay				Heavily burned material. 94g
Test Unit 7	**I**	3	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze
Test Unit 7	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Clear lead glaze

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Provenience	Strat.	Qty	Material	Form	Part	Color	Description
Test Unit 7	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, unglazed
Test Unit 7	I	1	Earthenware	Cup	Rim	White	Pearlware
44LD1820							
B2	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, brown overfired lead glaze
C2	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Red-Brown	Redware, glossy red-brown lead glaze
C3	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze and manganese flecks
C3	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Red-Brown	Redware, glossy red-brown lead glaze
C3	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, brown overfired lead glaze
C3	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, unglazed
D4	**I**	1	Earthenware		Body		Redware, unglazed
D6	**I**	1	Quartz	Flake		White	
E4	**I**	1	Earthenware		Body		Redware, unglazed
F2	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze
G4	**I**	1	Earthenware		Body		Redware, unglazed
G6	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze
G6	I	1	Quartz	Flake		White	
Test Unit 1	**I**	6	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze
Test Unit 1	I	3	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Black	Redware, glossy black lead glaze
Test Unit 1	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, clear lead glaze
Test Unit 1	I	2	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, unglazed
Test Unit 1	I	1	Stoneware	Vessel	Body	Gray	Gray salt-glaze
Test Unit 1	I	2	Quartz	Flake		White	Milky quartz flake
Test Unit 2	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Black	Redware, glossy black lead glaze
Test Unit 2	I	1	Earthenware		Body		Redware, unglazed
Test Unit 2	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim	Gray	Gray bodied earthenware, unglazed
Test Unit 3	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Red-Brown	Redware, glossy red-brown lead glaze
Test Unit 3	I	2	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Black	Redware, glossy black lead glaze
Test Unit 3	I	2	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Black	Redware, matte black glaze or slip
Test Unit 3	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, clear lead glaze
Test Unit 3	I	2	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, unglazed
Test Unit 3	I	1	Earthenware		Rim		Redware, unglazed. Possibly kiln furniture or fragment of crock.
Test Unit 3	I	1	Earthenware		Body	Brown	Overfired earthenware, brown glaze
Test Unit 4	**I**	3	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze
Test Unit 4	I	4	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Red-Brown	Redware, glossy red-brown lead glaze
Test Unit 4	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Black	Redware, matte black glaze or slip
Test Unit 4	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim	Black	Redware, matte black glaze or slip
Test Unit 4	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Gray	Redware, gray overfired lead glaze

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Provenience	Strat.	Qty	Material	Form	Part	Color	Description
Test Unit 4	I	6	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, unglazed
Test Unit 4	I	1	Earthenware			White	Creamware
Test Unit 4	I	1	Quartz	Flake		White	
44LD1827							
Judge 1	**I**	2	Earthenware	Vessel	Body		Redware, unglazed
Judge 1	I	1	Stoneware	Vessel	Body	Gray	Gray salt-glaze
Judge 1	I	4	Glass			Aqua	Melted
Judge 2	**I**	1	Earthenware		Body	White	Whiteware, two with blue decoration.
Judge 2	I	1	Earthenware	Plate	Rim	White, Black	Whiteware, black floral transfer print design.
Judge 7	**I**	3	Stoneware	Vessel	Body	Gray	Gray salt-glaze
Judge 7	I	3	Glass	Window		Aqua	
Judge 7	I	3	Glass	Vessel		Aqua	
Judge 7	I	1	Glass				Frosted
Judge 7	I	1	Iron	Nail	Whole		Machine cut nail
Judge 7	I	1	Brick	Brick			Brick, 1g
Test Unit 1	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim	Red-Brown	Redware, glossy red-brown lead glaze
Test Unit 1	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Base	Red-Brown	Redware, glossy red-brown lead glaze
Test Unit 1	I	2	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Black	Redware, glossy black lead glaze
Test Unit 1	I	3	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	White	Whiteware
Test Unit 1	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Base	White	Whiteware
Test Unit 1	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	White	Pearlware
Test Unit 1	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Base	White	Pearlware
Test Unit 1	I	1	Stoneware	Vessel	Body	Black	Stoneware, glossy black lead glaze
Test Unit 1	I	7	Glass	Window		Aqua	
Test Unit 1	I	4	Glass	Vessel	Body	Colorless	
Test Unit 1	I	7	Iron	Nail	Whole		Corroded nails, unidentifiable
Test Unit 1	I	2	Iron				Unidentifiable iron fragments
Test Unit 1	I	3					Mortar or plaster fragments
Test Unit 2	**I**	2	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Redware body, glossy brown lead glaze
Test Unit 2	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim		Redware, clear lead glaze
Test Unit 2	I	3	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Brown	Rockingham, burned
Test Unit 2	I	2	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim	Brown	Rockingham, burned. Molded design on exterior.
Test Unit 2	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Base	Brown	Rockingham, burned. Molded design on exterior.
Test Unit 2	I	4	Earthenware	Vessel	Lid	Blue	Refined earthenware lid fragment, all four pieces mend. Blue transfer print paisley-like design. Circa 1821-1840.
Test Unit 2	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	White	Creamware

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Provenience	Strat.	Qty	Material	Form	Part	Color	Description
Test Unit 2	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	White	Pearlware
Test Unit 2	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim	Green	Refined earthenware, green decoration
Test Unit 2	I	13	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	White	Ironstone, burned
Test Unit 2	I	3	Earthenware	Vessel	Base	White	Ironstone, one with partial maker's mark
Test Unit 2	I	2	Earthenware		Body		Heavily burned
Test Unit 2	I	3	Earthenware		Rim		Heavily burned
Test Unit 2	I	3	Stoneware	Vessel	Body	Gray	Gray salt-glaze
Test Unit 2	I	1	Stoneware	Vessel	Base	Gray	Gray salt-glaze
Test Unit 2	I	1	Stoneware			Blue	Blue salt-glaze
Test Unit 2	I	21	Glass			Dark green	Melted
Test Unit 2	I	5	Glass	Vessel		Aqua	Melted vessel glass
Test Unit 2	I	4	Glass	Vessel		Light blue	Melted vessel glass
Test Unit 2	I	24	Glass			Light blue	Melted
Test Unit 2	I	1	Glass	Vessel		Light green	
Test Unit 2	I	3	Glass			Light green	Melted
Test Unit 2	I	2	Glass			Blue	Melted
Test Unit 2	I	18	Shell	Oyster			Oyster shell fragments
Test Unit 2	I	1	Bone				Burned
Test Unit 2	I	1	Iron	Fork			Two pronged
Test Unit 2	I	41	Slag				Slag, 117g
Test Unit 2	I	2	Iron	Wire			
Test Unit 2	I	39	Iron	Nail	Whole		Machine cut nails
Test Unit 2	I	7	Iron	Nail	Shank		Corroded nails, unidentifiable
Test Unit 2	I	1	Iron	Chain	Link		
Test Unit 2	I	1	Iron	Hinge			Hinge with five threaded screws
Test Unit 2	I	23	Iron				Thin iron fragments
Test Unit 2	I	15	Brick				Brick, 12g
Test Unit 2	I	45	Mortar				Mortar, 86g
Test Unit 2	I	7					Burned structural material, 55g
Test Unit 2	**II**	3	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	White	Whiteware
Test Unit 2	II	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	White	Pearlware
Test Unit 2	II	2	Earthenware		Rim	Blue	Pearlware, hand-painted floral design
Test Unit 2	II	1	Earthenware		Rim	Blue	Pearlware, hand-painted linear design
Test Unit 2	II	1	Earthenware		Rim	Blue	Pearlware, unidentifiable design
Test Unit 2	II	1	Earthenware		Rim		Redware, clear lead glaze
Test Unit 2	II	1	Stoneware	Vessel	Body	Gray	Stoneware, gray salt-glaze
Test Unit 2	II	1	Glass	Vessel	Body	Aqua	Partially melted
Test Unit 2	II	1	Glass	Window		Aqua	

Provenience	Strat.	Qty	Material	Form	Part	Color	Description
Test Unit 2	II	1	Glass			Dark green	Melted
Test Unit 2	II	1	Glass	Vessel	Body	Dark green	Heavy patina.
Test Unit 2	II	1	Tooth				Animal
Test Unit 2	II	7	Iron	Nail	Whole		Machine cut nails
Test Unit 2	II	8	Iron	Nail	Shank		Corroded nails, unidentifiable
Test Unit 2	II	1	Copper Alloy	Buckle	Frame		Oval
Test Unit 2	II	2	Iron	Pot	Lid		Iron lid with wood-like concretion, burned.
Test Unit 2	II	1	Iron				Iron fragment with wood-like concretion, burned.
Test Unit 2	II	6	Mortar				Mortar fragments, 43g
Test Unit 2	II	3	Plaster				5g
Test Unit 2	II	37				Gray	Plaster or other structural material, burned. 53g
Test Unit 3	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Red-Brown	Redware, glossy red-brown lead glaze
Test Unit 3	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	Black	Redware, glossy black lead glaze
Test Unit 3	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	White	Whiteware
Test Unit 3	I	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	White	Creamware
Test Unit 3	I	6	Earthenware	Vessel	Body	White	Ironstone, burned
Test Unit 3	I	2	Glass	Window		Aqua	
Test Unit 3	I	1	Glass			Aqua	Melted
Test Unit 3	I	13	Iron	Nail	Whole		Machine cut nails
Test Unit 3	I	1	Iron	Nail	Whole		Wrought nail
Test Unit 3	I	2	Iron	Nail	Whole		Corroded nails, unidentifiable
Test Unit 3	I	13	Mortar				Mortar, 37g
Test Unit 4	**I**	1	Earthenware	Vessel	Rim	Black	Redware, glossy black lead glaze
Test Unit 4	I	2	Earthenware		Body		Redware, unglazed
Test Unit 4	I	4	Stoneware	Vessel	Body	Gray	Gray glaze. Overfired and burned.
Test Unit 4	I	1	Porcelain	Vessel	Body		Hard paste porcelain or porcelaneous sherd. Heavily burned.
Test Unit 4	I	1	Glass	Lid	Liner	White	
Test Unit 4	I	1	Copper Alloy	Button	Whole		Copper alloy button, shank unidentifiable. Iron corrosion present on reverse side.
Test Unit 4	I	1	Iron	Nail	Whole		Nail, corroded. Either wrought or machine cut and hand headed.
Test Unit 4	I	1	Iron	Nail	Whole		Wire nail with broad flat head with seam on underside of head
Test Unit 5	**I**	1	Earthenware		Body	Brown	Redware, glossy brown lead glaze
Test Unit 5	I	1	Iron	Nail	Whole		Machine cut nail
Test Unit 6	**I**	2	Earthenware	Plate	Rim	Blue	Pearlware, shell edge
Test Unit 6	I	1	Earthenware		Body	Blue	Pearlware, blue floral transfer print

Provenience	Strat.	Qty	Material	Form	Part	Color	Description
Test Unit 6	I	1	Stoneware	Vessel	Body	Gray	Stoneware, gray salt-glaze
Test Unit 6	I	1	Glass	Window		Aqua	
Test Unit 6	I	1	Glass	Vessel	Base	Aqua	
Test Unit 6	I	1	Iron	Nail	Whole		Wrought nail
Test Unit 6	I	10	Iron	Nail	Whole		Machine cut nails
Test Unit 6	I	1	Iron	Staple	Whole		Industrial staple, not bent

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APPENDIX B:RESUMES

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DAVID H. DUTTON
Managing Partner

D
A

Dutton + Associates
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT

Education

Master of Arts, 1990
Archaeological Studies
Boston University
Boston, Massachusetts

Bachelor of Science, 1986
Anthropology and Sociology
Virginia Commonwealth University
Richmond, Virginia

Appointments

Historic Advisory Committee, Woodrow Wilson Bridge Design Competition, 1998

Dept. of the Army Counterpart Regulations Task Force, NCSHPO, 1999

Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archaeology Advisory Group, 2000

Historic Preservation Committee Chesterfield County, Virginia 2011

Dominion Historic, Scenic, and Cultural Advisory Group, 2017

Mr. Dutton has over 25 years of professional historic preservation experience throughout the East Coast, with a focus on Section 106 coordination and review. He directed the Virginia Department of Historic Resources Division of Project Review where he managed all federal and state environmental reviews, rehabilitation tax credit project certification, historic preservation easements, covenants, and archaeological permits. Prior to his work at the state, Mr. Dutton served as a project review archaeologist for the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. His geographic responsibility was the southeastern United States.

Mr. Dutton has managed the successful completion of multiple cultural resource projects for public and private clients including identification, evaluation, and data recovery efforts for archaeological and architectural properties, HABS documentation, Battlefield Cultural Heritage Plans, Interpretive Concept Plans, and Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plans (ICRMP). In addition, he has negotiated successful agreements under Section 106 for a wide variety of projects. Specific examples include a memorandum of agreement for the Dominion Surry-Skiffes-Whealton transmission line project and a programmatic agreement for the closure of Fort Monroe, a National Historic Landmark District.

Mr. Dutton brings clients both experience and expertise ensuring cultural resource requirements are successfully and efficiently integrated into project planning and construction.

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Dutton + Associates

DAVID H. DUTTON
Managing Partner

Professional Experience

Dutton + Associates, LLC, Managing Partner, Richmond, Virginia, 2005 – Present. Directs the firm's technical services which include review of projects pursuant to federal and state historic preservation regulations, cultural resource plan development, field investigations, laboratory processing and analyses, and report preparation.

American Civil War Center *at Historic Tredegar*, Chief Operating Officer, Richmond, Virginia, 2002 – 2006. Managed the Tredegar Iron Works site, the financial performance of the Foundation and construction of the Foundation's new exhibition facility and exhibit *In the Cause of Liberty*.

Cultural Resources Inc., President and Principal Investigator, Williamsburg, Virginia, 1999 – 2002. Managed the firm's financial and technical performance. Directed and authored several cultural resource management studies including identification, evaluation, and data recovery efforts.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Director, Division of Project Review; Richmond, Virginia, 1994-1999. Managed all federal and state review and compliance programs; generated policies, specifications, and standards; directed the state historic preservation easement program; interfaced with federal and state executives, elected officials, developers, architects, and engineers on project development and implementation; managed the review and certification of plans for federal and state rehabilitation tax credits; and commented on proposed federal and state legislation and regulations as well as on national and regional historic preservation issues.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Archaeologist Planner; Richmond, Virginia, 1992-1994. Planned, coordinated, and supervised the statewide program in archaeological preservation planning; developed and implemented historic preservation plans; and managed, monitored, and evaluated grantee performance for departmental grants awarded in preservation planning.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Historic Preservation Specialist, Staff Archaeologist; Washington, D.C. 1989 – 1992. Reviewed federal projects under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for the southeast United States; consulted with Congressional offices, federal and state agencies, local governments, and members of the general public; developed and reviewed historic property management plans; and assisted in development of federal policy for the identification and treatment of historic property.

Example Projects and Publications

2007 Project Management of cultural resource team for King William Reservoir Archaeological Services Contract.

2008 Programmatic Agreement for the Closure of Fort Monroe and the Management of Historic Properties.

2017 Regulatory assistance for the Surry-Skiffes-Whealton Transmission Line Project, Surry and James City Counties and the City of Newport News.

2017 Regulatory assistance for the Atlantic Coast Pipeline project, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and Penssylvania.

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J. HOPE SMITH
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Dutton + Associates

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT

Education

PhD, 2017
Anthropology
University of Tennessee
Knoxville, Tennessee

Bachelor of Arts, 2005
Historic Preservation
University of Mary Washington
Fredericksburg, Virginia

Memberships

Register of Professional Archaeologists

Society for Historical Archaeology

Hope Smith holds a PhD in Anthropology, concentrating in Historical Archaeology, from the University of Tennessee and a B.A. in Historic Preservation from the University of Mary Washington. Her area of focus is eighteenth and nineteenth-century Virginia, and her research interests include material culture studies, artifacts of personal adornment, and the intersection of race and gender in plantation archaeology. She has over 12 years of experience in archaeology and has participated in both historic and prehistoric projects at all levels of investigation.

Her experience in Cultural Resource Management includes supervising fieldwork, analyzing field and artifact data, and authoring reports.

Prior to working at Dutton + Associates, she was employed as a Teaching Associate at the University of Tennessee, where she taught archaeology field schools and courses in archaeology, including a course on Cultural Resource Management law and practice.

As a project archaeologist for Dutton + Associates, Dr. Smith collaborates on all aspects of archaeological work, including supervising field work, and authoring project reports.

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Dutton + Associates
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT

J. HOPE SMITH
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Professional Experience

Dutton+Associates, LLC, Project Archaeologist
Richmond, Virginia, 2017
Conducts archaeological investigations (Phase I, II, III and monitoring), prepares research designs, manages and directs archaeological field crew, analyzes artifacts, writes reports.

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Graduate Teaching Associate
Knoxville, Tennessee, 2011-2017
Supervised fieldwork during two archaeological field schools; taught undergraduate-level archaeology courses.

James Madison's Montpelier Crew Chief
Montpelier Station, Virginia 2008-2011
Performed fieldwork and supervised students and interns in excavation and survey projects; drew maps and coauthored site reports.

The Louis Berger Group Field Technician, Richmond, Virginia, 2005-2007.
Performed fieldwork at all levels of excavation on a wide variety of projects.

The Ottery Group Field Technician, Silver Springs, Maryland, 2005.
Performed fieldwork on a complex multi-component historic Phase III in Gloucester, Virginia.

Example Projects and Publications

Phase I Surveys
Mecklenburg Timber and Prison sites, Mecklenburg Co
Dranesville Rd. Development, Fairfax Co
Pavilion Development, Prince William Co
Dry Mill, Loudoun Co
Remington to Gordonsville Transmission Line
Montebello Farm, Loudoun Co.
Arbordale, York Co.
Spotsylvania Town Center, City of Fredericksburg
Palmer's Creek, Spotsylvania Co.

Phase II Evaluations
44LD1244, Loudoun Co
44WM0312, Westmoreland Co

Museum Technical Reports
Object Report and Museum Purchasing Recommendations, The Montpelier Foundation, Orange Co
Report of Archaeological Testing at Mount Pleasant, The Montpelier Foundation, Orange Co
Archaeological Dataset and Context, Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery

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DARA FRIEDBERG
Architectural Historian

D
A

Dutton + Associates

CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT

Education

Master of Science, 2004
Historic Preservation
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Bachelor of Arts, 1999
Historic Preservation
Mary Washington College
Fredericksburg, Virginia

Ms. Friedberg holds a M.S. in Historic Preservation, concentrating in Architectural Conservation, from University of Pennsylvania and a B.A. in Historic Preservation from Mary Washington College. She has worked in historic preservation and conservation since 1999 and has taken part in projects in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Washington, D.C., South Carolina, Georgia, Connecticut, New York, Illinois, Ohio, and Tennessee.

Her experience in Cultural Resource Management includes conducting field surveys, researching and documenting historic resources, preparing National Register of Historic Places nominations, performing archival research, assisting in Federal Tax Credit projects, and completing material analyses of historic mortar and paint.

Prior to working at Dutton + Associates, she was employed as a conservator. This allowed her to conduct multiple conditions assessments of architecture, monuments, and sculptures as well as provide treatment recommendations and project specifications. She has also physically worked on the conservation of stone, metal, and decorative painting. At the completion of each project she provided thorough documentation of each process undertaken.

As an Architectural Historian for Dutton + Associates, Ms. Friedberg collaborates on all aspects of historic and architectural projects including performing field work, conducting project research, and authoring project reports.

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Dutton + Associates

DARA FRIEDBERG
Architectural Historian

Professional Experience

Dutton + Associates, LLC, Architectural Historian, Midlothian, Virginia, 2013-Present
Conducts historic resources surveys, performs background research, develops historic contexts, writes National Register nominations, and authors and formats project reports

Kreilick Conservation, LLC, Conservator, Oreland, Pennsylvania, 2006-2012
Completed conditions assessments and treatment recommendations for stone and metal projects, conserved stone and metal architectural elements, monuments, and sculptures, and authored conservation reports.

Powers & Company, Inc., Preservation Associates, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 2002-2006
Conducted historic resources surveys, performed background research, assisted with Federal Historic Preservation Tax Credit projects, completed mortar and historic paint analyses, completed conditions assessments and recommendations for buildings, produced reports for large scale restoration projects, and created project specifications.

Albert Michaels Conservation, Inc., Conservation Technician, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 2001-2002
Conserved decorative paintings and refinished ornate wood, and authored conservation reports.

KCI Technologies, Inc., Cultural Resource Specialist, Hunt Valley, Maryland, 2000-2001
Conducted historic resources surveys, performed background research, and authored project reports.

Restoration Concepts, Restoration Intern, Burlington, Vermont, 1999
Assisted in the restoration of a building.

Example Projects

National Register of Historic Places Nominations
- Tower Building, Richmond
- Lee Medical Building, Richmond
- Fuqua Farm, Chesterfield

Preliminary Information Forms
- North Thompson Street Historic District, Richmond
- Virginia Avenue Elementary School, Petersburg

Interpretive Signs
- Skiffes Creek Interpretive Signs, multiple counties
- Spring Hill Plantation Interpretive Signs, Chesterfield Co.

Viewshed Analyses
- Viewshed Assessment for Fort Evans, Loudoun Co.
- Viewshed Analysis for Ellerslie, Surry Co.

Military Analyses and Landscape Studies
- Phase IA Assessment and Military Terrain Analysis of the Plantation Woods Property, Spotsylvania Co.
- Phase I, Viewshed Assessment, and Military Terrain Analysis for the Potato Run Mitigation Bank, Culpeper Co.
- Assessment of Two Core Areas of the Battle of Buckland Mills, Prince William Co.

Cultural Resource Survey and Compliance Reports
- Cultural Context and Thematic Study for the Proposed Revitalize RVA Project, Richmond
- Assessment of Fulton Gas Works, Richmond
- Documentary Study of the Cromley Row Project Area, Alexandria
- Study of Washington Boundary Ditches, Fairfax Co.
- Intensive Level Survey for Warehouse No. 3 of the Richmond Intermediate Terminal, Richmond
- Economic Context of Middlesex County and the Palmer House, Middlesex Co.
- Phase I Survey for the Remington-Gordonsville Transmission Line Rebuild Project, multiple counties
- Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 44LD1244, Loudoun Co.

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APPENDIX C:VCRIS FILES

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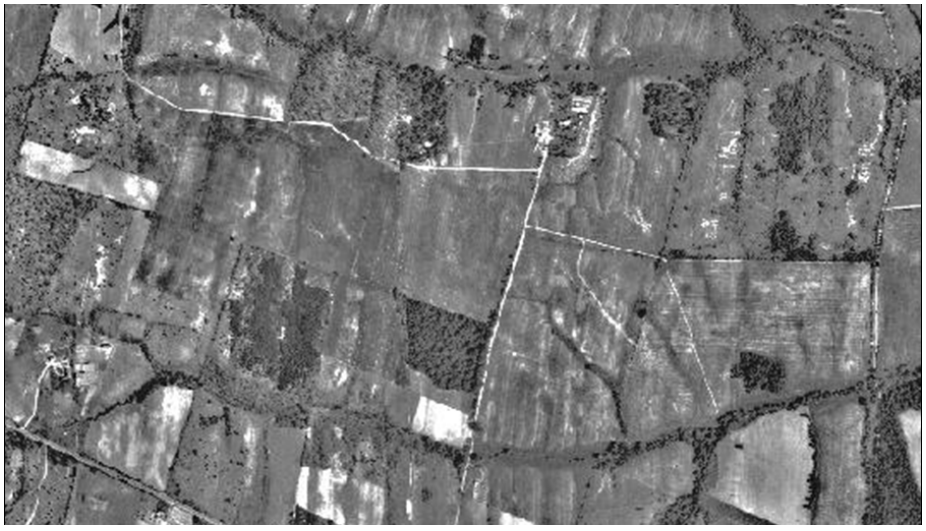
REPORT >

BOUNDARY DELINEATION SURVEY OF SITES 053-6405 AND 053-6455

LOCATION > Loudoun County, Virginia

DATE > JUNE 2019

PREPARED FOR >
TNT Environmental, Inc.



PREPARED BY >
Dutton + Associates, LLC

Dutton + Associates
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT

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BOUNDARY DELINEATION SURVEY OF SITES 053-6405 AND 053-6455 LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA

PREPARED FOR:
TNT ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
13996 PARKEAST CIRCLE, SUITE 101
CHANTILLY, VIRGINIA 20151

PREPARED BY:
DUTTON + ASSOCIATES, LLC
1115 CROWDER DRIVE
MIDLOTHIAN, VIRGINIA 23113
804.897.1960

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR
DAVID DUTTON, M.A.

JUNE 2019

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ABSTRACT

In May of 2019, archaeologists with Dutton + Associates, LLC completed a cemetery boundary delineation survey for two cemeteries located on the Lenah Farm property in Loudoun County, Virginia. The two cemeteries (VDHR # 053-6405 [Lee Family Cemetery] and 053-6455) were previously recorded during a Phase I cultural resources survey of the property completed in 2019 by Thunderbird Archaeology of Wetland Studies and Solutions.

Lee Family Cemetery (#053-6405)

Pedestrian survey and mechanical excavation of trenches around the perimeter of the existing fenced cemetery revealed no evidence of additional human burials or burial related features outside of the existing wire fence. ***It is recommended that a preservation buffer area be established around the existing fence and the area avoided during project construction.***

Unmarked Cemetery (#053-6455)

Pedestrian survey and mechanical excavation of trenches within and around the wooded area containing evidence of human burials marked by field stones and depression did not reveal any evidence of human burials or burial related features outside of the currently wooded area. Remnants of a wire fence were observed cutting through the wooded area and bounding the eastern and northern edges. While the fence appears to represent an earlier identified limit of the cemetery, the potential for the presence of unmarked burials to be present outside of the fence, although unlikely, is possible. ***Therefore, out of an abundance of caution it is recommended that if ground disturbance is planned south of the defined limits of the cemetery and current fence, that a qualified archaeologist monitor vegetation and soil removal and inspect exposed soil surfaces for evidence of human burial features. In the unlikely event human burial features are identified during monitoring, all ground disturbance should cease in the area of the discovery and coordination with County and Commonwealth officials occur as required.***

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS III
INTRODUCTION 1
EXISTING CONDITIONS 3
Lee Family Cemetery (#053-6405) 3
Unmarked Cemetery (#053-6455) 5
FIELD INVESTIGATIONS 9
Lee Family Cemetery (#053-6405) 9
Unmarked Cemetery (#053-6455) 15
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 19
Lee Family Cemetery (#053-6405) 19
Unmarked Cemtery (#053-6455) 19
APPENDIX A: VCRIS SITE FORMS 21
APPENDIX B: VDHR CONCURRENCE LETTER 23

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Aerial view of property showing general location of previously recorded cemeteries (outlined in red). Source: Google Earth 2019 1
Figure 2: Topographic map of property showing general location of previously recorded cemeteries (outlined in red). Source: NG US Topo 2019 2
Figure 3: General view of Lee Cemetery illustrating existing conditions looking southwest. 3
Figure 4: General view of Lee Cemetery existing conditions looking west. 4
Figure 5: General view of unmarked cemetery existing conditions looking northwest. 6
Figure 6: View of fieldstone grave marker un unmarked cemetery looking west. 7
Figure 7: View of ornamental plantings in northwest corner of the unmarked cemetery along Lenah Farm Road looking northwest. 8
Figure 8: Aerial view illustrating locations of mechanically excavated trenches. 10
Figure 9: View of Trench 1 at Lee Family Cemetery showing typical soils looking south. 11
Figure 10: View of post hole feature in western end of Trench 2. 12
Figure 11: View of burned root and stump feature in northern end of Trench 1. 13
Figure 12: View of natural soil stain in northern end of Trench 3. 14
Figure 13: View of Trench B looking northeast. 15
Figure 14: View of Trench 1 in the unmarked cemetery looking southeast. 16
Figure 15: View of Trench 4 looking north. 17
Figure 16: View of Trench 5 looking west. 18

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Trench lengths. 9

Received by VMRC September 3, 2020 /blh

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INTRODUCTION

In May of 2019, archaeologists with Dutton + Associates, LLC (D+A) completed a cemetery boundary delineation survey for two cemeteries located on the Lenah Farm property in Loudoun County, Virginia (Figures 1 and 2). The two cemeteries (VDHR # 053-6405 [Lee Family Cemetery] and 053-6455) were previously recorded during a Phase I cultural resources survey of the property completed in 2019 by Thunderbird Archaeology of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (VCRIS) forms for each resource are included in Appendix A. Both resources were subsequently determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) (Appendix B). The boundary delineation survey was completed at the request of TNT Environmental, Inc.

Figure 1: Aerial view of property showing general location of previously recorded cemeteries (outlined in red). Source: Google Earth 2019

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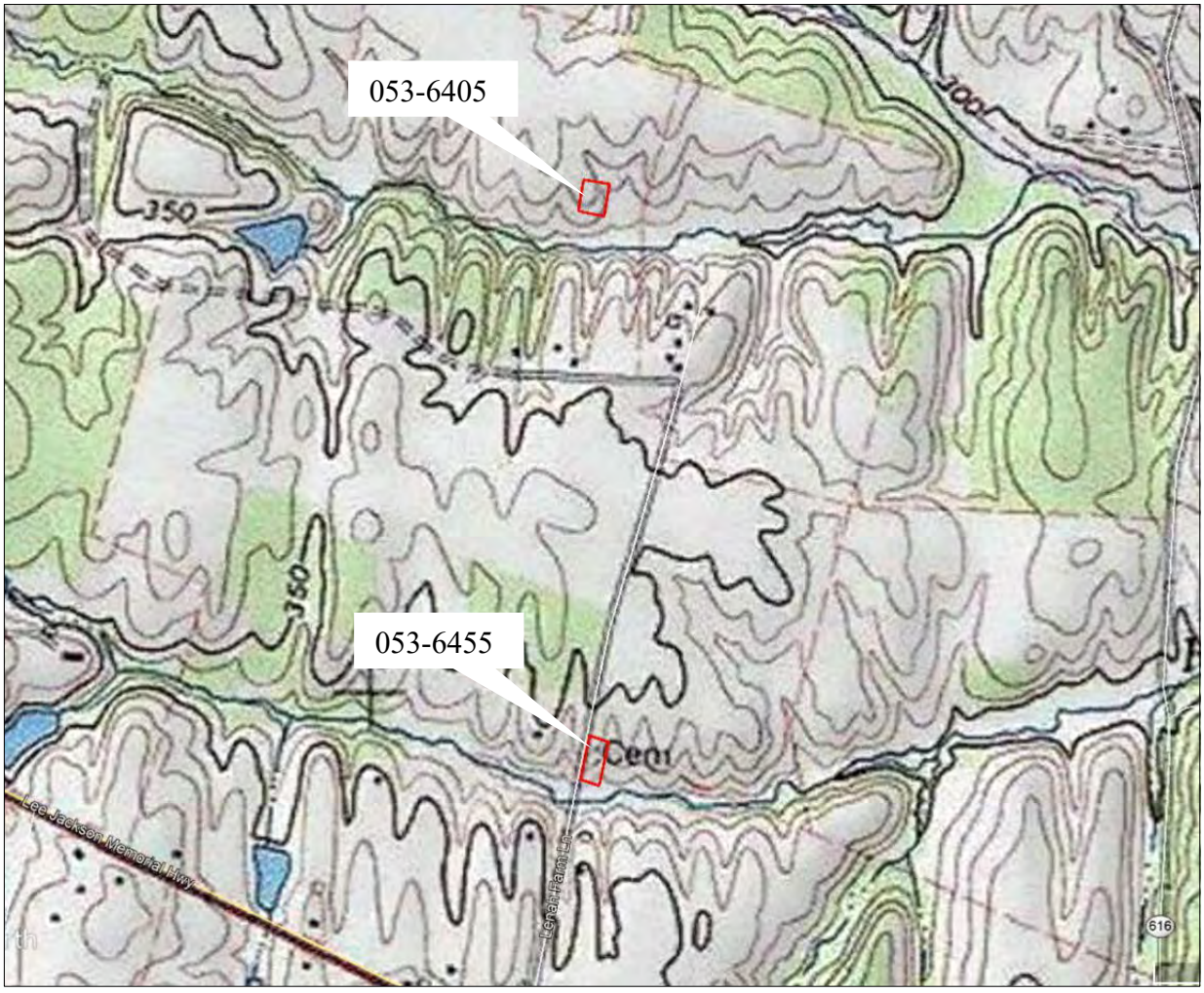

Figure 2: Topographic map of property showing general location of previously recorded cemeteries (outlined in red). Source: NG US Topo 2019

The purpose of the study was to define boundaries for the two cemeteries and to establish appropriate buffers for site preservation. This report is not intended to satisfy any regulatory requirements but rather is a planning document to be used as a guide for land development and preservation purposes.

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EXISTING CONDITIONS

Lee Family Cemetery (#053-6405)

The Lee Family Cemetery is situated on a small knoll and is surrounded by active agricultural fields north and west of the farm dwelling and agricultural building complex. A wire fence encloses all four sides of the cemetery and a metal sign identifying the cemetery and providing a contact phone number is attached to the fence (Figures 3 and 4). Inside the fence, scattered mature hardwoods, privet, and grasses were present. Several burial markers were observed inside the fence, as well as surface evidence of unmarked burials, all of which were oriented in a general east-west direction. Examination of the area outside of the fence did not reveal any surface evidence of burials or markers.

Figure 3: General view of Lee Cemetery illustrating existing conditions looking southwest.

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Figure 4: General view of Lee Cemetery existing conditions looking west.

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Unmarked Cemetery (#053-6455)

The small unmarked cemetery is located on a small knoll adjacent to and east of Lenah Farm Lane. An active agricultural field bounds the cemetery to the north, a grassed swale bounds the cemetery to the east, and sloping terrain down to an unnamed tributary of Lenah Run bounds the cemetery to the south. The area of the cemetery consists of mature hardwoods with a walkable understory of brambles and vines (Figure 5). Several large downed trees from weather events were present throughout the area.

Fieldstone markers were observed in the northwestern portion of the wooded area in addition to unmarked depressions very likely associated with human burials (Figure 6). All markers and depression appeared to be oriented in an east-west direction. Along the edge of the wooded area adjacent to Lenah Farm Road, fieldstones appear in greater numbers possibly suggesting the presence of a former stone wall that lined the edge of the cemetery. Ornamental plantings were also observed in the northwest corner of the wooded area adjacent to Lenah Farm Road (Figure 7). The remnants of a wire fence were also observed lying on the ground under leaf cover and embedded in tree trunks running east-west through the middle of the wooded area and running north-south along the eastern edge of the wooded area.

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Figure 5: General view of unmarked cemetery existing conditions looking northwest.

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Figure 6: View of fieldstone grave marker in unmarked cemetery looking west.

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Figure 7: View of ornamental plantings in northwest corner of the unmarked cemetery along Lenah Farm Road looking northwest.

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FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Methodology

Prior to the mechanical excavation of trenches, a systematic pedestrian survey was undertaken of areas where the two cemeteries were located. Following visual inspection of the two areas, mechanical excavation of trenches was undertaken by a small backhoe with a 1-meter (3-foot) smooth blade bucket. All mechanical excavation was under the direction of a qualified archaeologist. Prior to the excavation of trenches two judgmental shovel tests were excavated at each area in order to observe soil stratigraphy. Following documentation of soil stratigraphy, topsoil was removed using the smooth edge bucket of the excavator and exposed soil surfaces were cleaned and inspected for evidence of grave shafts or other burial related features. No identified features were excavated.

A total of nine (9) trenches were excavated; four (4) at the Lee Family Cemetery location and five (5) at the unidentified cemetery location. Trenches were labeled numerically and were excavated around the perimeter of visible grave features and in areas where machine access was possible. All trenches measured 1-meter (3 feet) in width. Trench lengths are listed below (Table 1).

Table 1: Trench lengths.

Cemetery #053-6405	
Trench	**Length**
1	±38.4-meters (126-feet)
2	±29.5-meters (97-feet)
3	±27.7-meters (91-feet)
4	±34.4-meters (113-feet)
Cemetery #053-6455	
Trench	**Length**
1	±24.3-meters (80-feet)
2	±4.8-meters (16-feet)
3	±15.5-meters (51-feet)
4	±35.9-meters (118-feet)
5	±20.4-meters (67-feet)

Lee Family Cemetery (#053-6405)

Trenches 1 through 4 were excavated around the fenced perimeter of the Lee Family Cemetery (Figure 8). Trenches were offset from the fence by approximately 3-meters (10-feet) in an effort to avoid vegetation that had grown in and around the fence. Soils removed consisted of approximately 30cm (12 inches) of plow disturbed soils overlying sterile subsoil (Figure 9). Exposed subsoil did not reveal any evidence of burial features; however, a single post hole feature was identified in Trench 2 at the northwest corner of the cemetery in an area which would have been consistent with an earlier fence (Figure 10). In addition, two natural features were observed; a burned-out tree root and stump at the northern end of Trench 1 and a linear deposit of what appears to be lime or similar natural substance (Figures 11 and 12). No other features or cultural material were identified.

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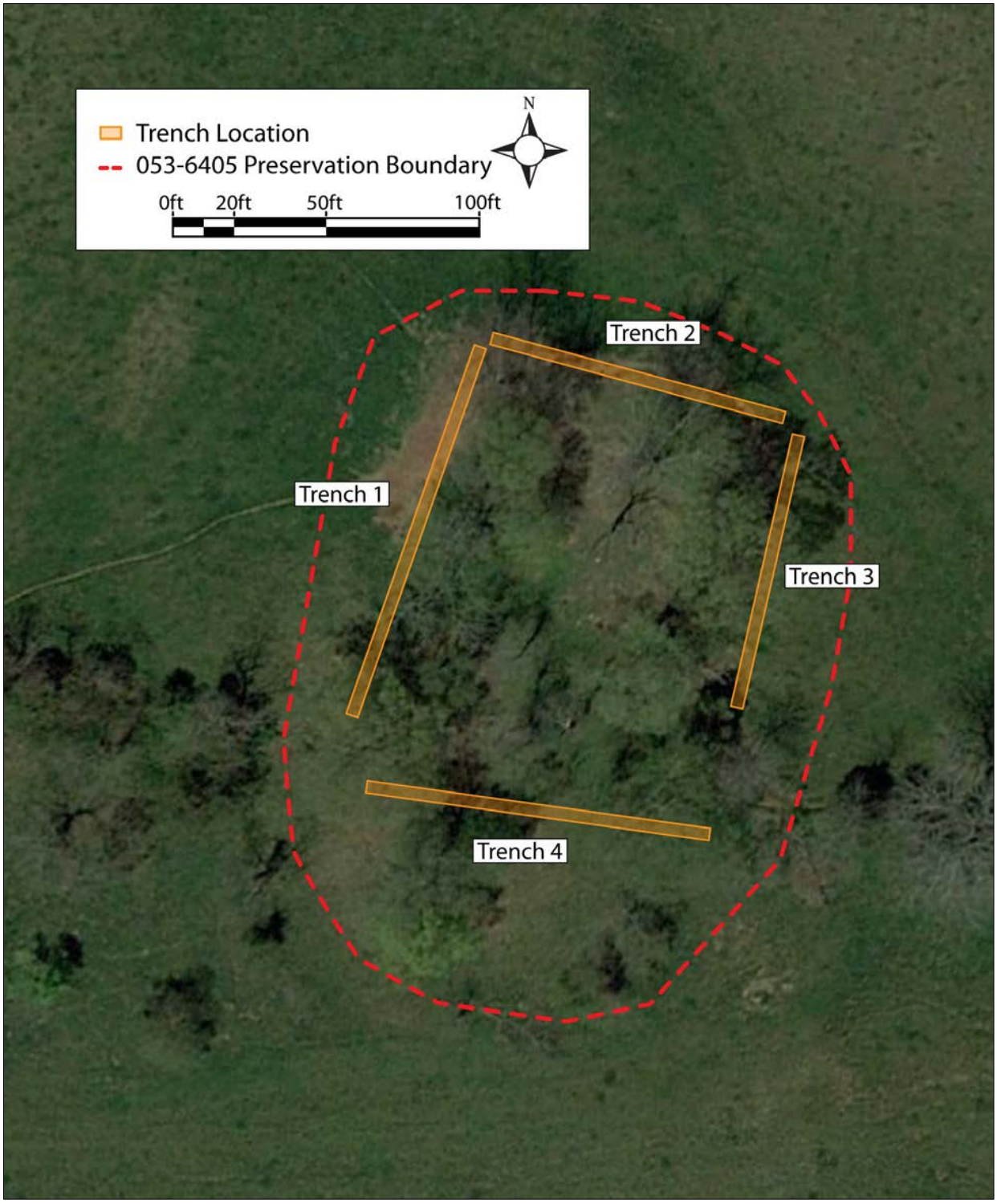

Figure 8: Aerial view illustrating locations of mechanically excavated trenches.

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Figure 9: View of Trench 1 at Lee Family Cemetery showing typical soils looking south.

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Figure 10: View of post hole feature in western end of Trench 2.

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Figure 11: View of burned root and stump feature in northern end of Trench 1.

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Figure 12: View of natural soil stain in northern end of Trench 3.

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Unmarked Cemetery (#053-6455)

Five (5) trenches were excavated in and around the observed limits of the unmarked cemetery (Figure 13). Trenches 1 through 3 were excavated south of wire fence remnants and revealed approximately 30cm (12 inches) of plow disturbed soils overlying sterile subsoil (Figure 14). Two trenches excavated on the northern and eastern sides of the wooded area similarly revealed approximately 30cm (12 inches) of plow disturbed soils overlying sterile subsoil (Figures 15 and 16). No burial features or cultural features were observed in any of the excavated trenches.

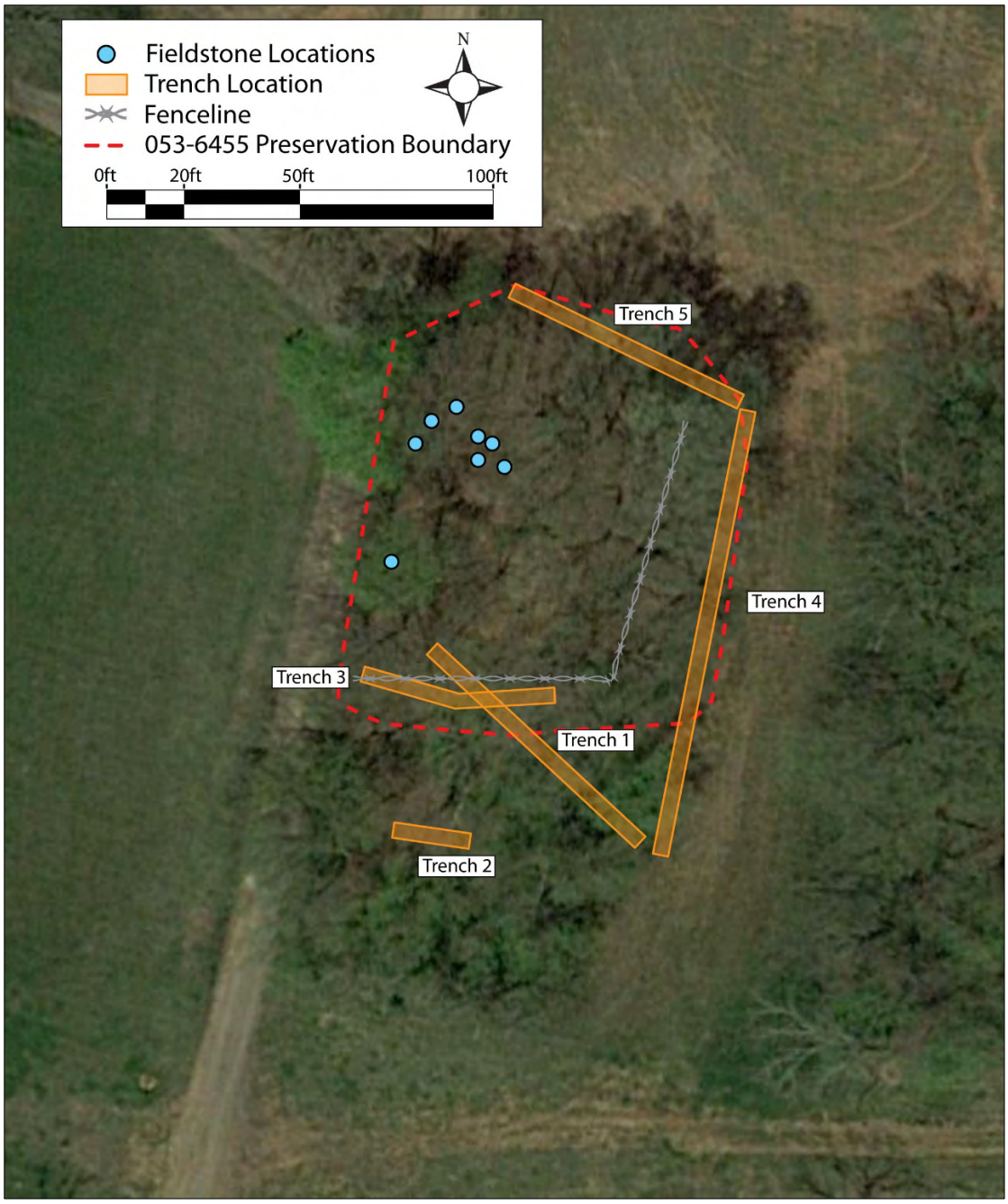

Figure 13: View of Trench B looking northeast.

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Figure 14: View of Trench 1 in the unmarked cemetery looking southeast.

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Figure 15: View of Trench 4 looking north.

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Figure 16: View of Trench 5 looking west.

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CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In May of 2019, archaeologists with D+A completed a cemetery boundary delineation survey for two cemeteries located on the Lenah Farm property in Loudoun County, Virginia. The two cemeteries (VDHR # 053-6405 [Lee Family Cemetery] and 053-6455) were previously recorded during a Phase I cultural resources survey of the property completed in 2019 by Thunderbird Archaeology of Wetland Studies and Solutions.

Lee Family Cemetery (#053-6405)

Pedestrian survey and mechanical excavation of trenches around the perimeter of the existing fenced cemetery revealed no evidence of additional human burials or burial related features outside of the existing wire fence***.*** ***It is recommended that a preservation buffer area be established around the existing fence and the area avoided during project construction.***

Unmarked Cemtery (#053-6455)

Pedestrian survey and mechanical excavation of trenches within and around the wooded area containing evidence of human burials marked by field stones and depression did not reveal any evidence of human burials or burial related features outside of the currently wooded area. Remnants of a wire fence were observed cutting through the wooded area and bounding the eastern and northern edges. While the fence appears to represent an earlier identified limit of the cemetery, the potential for the presence of unmarked burials to be present outside of the fence, although unlikely, is possible. ***Therefore, out of an abundance of caution it is recommended that if ground disturbance is planned south of the defined limits of the cemetery and current fence, that a qualified archaeologist monitor vegetation and soil removal and inspect exposed soil surfaces for evidence of human burial features. In the unlikely event human burial features are identified during monitoring, all ground disturbance should cease in the area of the discovery and coordination with County and Commonwealth officials occur as required.***

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APPENDIX A: VCRIS SITE FORMS

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Property Information

Property Names

Name Explanation	Name
Current Name	Lee Family Cemetery
Function/Location	Cemetery, 23651 Lenah Farm Lane

Property Evaluation Status

DHR Staff: Not Eligible

Property Addresses

Current - 23651 Lenah Farm Lane

County/Independent City(s): Loudoun (County)
Incorporated Town(s): *No Data*
Zip Code(s): 20105
Magisterial District(s): *No Data*
Tax Parcel(s): *No Data*
USGS Quad(s): ARCOLA

Additional Property Information

Architecture Setting: Rural
Acreage: *No Data*
Site Description:

2015: This cemetery is located in farmland and sits in a grove of trees up against a fence line.

Surveyor Assessment:

2015: This cemetery is in good condition and the earliest marked burial is from 1828 while the latest marked burial is from 1868.

Surveyor Recommendation: Recommended Not Eligible

Ownership

Ownership Category	Ownership Entity
Private	*No Data*

Primary Resource Information

Resource Category: Funerary
Resource Type: Cemetery
NR Resource Type: Site
Historic District Status: *No Data*
Date of Construction: Ca 1828
Date Source: Plaque/Sign
Historic Time Period: Early National Period (1790 - 1829)
Historic Context(s): Funerary
Other ID Number: *No Data*
Architectural Style: No discernible style
Form: *No Data*
Number of Stories: *No Data*
Condition: Good
Threats to Resource: None Known
Architectural Description:

based on 2015 form:
This family cemetery contains 11-25 gravestones and a total of 26-50 burials, including both marked and unmarked. There is a high degree of artistic craftsmanship to be found in the headstones. The cemetery is maintained several times a year by descendants with particular attention given to the fence so as to keep cattle out. Fallen stones have been repaired and reset. and the cemetery has an "excellent appearance considering location."

Cemetery Information

Current Use: Family
Historic Religious Affilitation: none
Ethnic Affiliation: European Descent
Has Marked Graves: True
Has Unmarked Graves: True
Enclosure Type: Fence
Number Of Gravestones: 26 - 50
Earliest Marked Death Year: 1828
Latest Marked Death Year: 1868

Significant Burials

Marked Type	First Name	Last Name	Birth Year	Death Year
Headstone/Tablet	Catherine L.	Bates	1848	1851
Headstone/Tablet	Benjamin A.	Bridges	1849Ca	1850
Headstone/Tablet	Margaret A.	Bridges	1824	1857
Headstone/Tablet	Catherine R.	Elgin	1850Ca	1856
Headstone/Tablet	Ignatious	Elgin	1798	1858
Headstone/Tablet	Richard Lee	Elgin	1840	1846
Headstone/Tablet	Virginia D	Elgin	1843	1846
Headstone/Tablet	Elizabeth J	Jones	1825Ca	1847
Headstone/Tablet	Alexander D	Lee	1802	1868
Headstone/Tablet	Alice	Lee	1806	1859
Headstone/Tablet	Alice Virginia	Lee	1840	1846
Headstone/Tablet	John (Zachary)	Lee	1814	1864
Headstone/Tablet	Martha Canzada	Lee	1844Ca	1846
Headstone/Tablet	Sarah Jane	Lee	1827	1828
Headstone/Tablet	Louisa Frances	Lee	1829	1833
Headstone/Tablet	Theodocia	Lee	1780	1853
Headstone/Tablet	J.W.	Race	*No Data*	1851
Headstone/Tablet	Thomas C.	Warford	1837Ca	1852
Headstone/Tablet	William	Warford	*No Data*	1835

Secondary Resource Information

Historic District Information

Historic District Name: *No Data*
Local Historic District Name: *No Data*
Historic District Significance: *No Data*

CRM Events

Event Type: DHR Staff: Not Eligible

DHR ID: 053-6405
Staff Name: Jennifer Belle-Marion
Event Date: 5/28/2019
Staff Comment
DHR File No.: 2019-0366

Event Type: Survey:Volunteer

Project Review File Number: *No Data*
Investigator: James Lambert
Organization/Company: DHR
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Date: 4/20/2015

Dhr Library Report Number: *No Data*

Project Staff/Notes:

Citizen Cemetery Recordation Form by James Lambert, April 20, 2015. Materials submitted to DHR for inclusion in the agency's inventory of historic resources by Ms. Ann Hennings of Staunton, VA.

Entry into the VCRIS database by DHR Staff, April 23, 2015.

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

Daniel Baicy, David Carroll
Lenah Farm Land Bays 1-3, Loudoun County, Virginia, Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation
Thunderbird Archeology
Feb 2019
DHR Report No. LD-492

Daniel P. Baicy
Lenah Farm Land Bay4, Loudoun County, Virginia, Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation
Thunderbird Archeology
March 2019
DHR Report No. LD-493
DHR Project No. 2019-0366

Property Notes:

No Data

Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources

V-CRIS

Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

Legend

- Architecture Resources
- Architecture Labels
- Individual Historic District Properties
- Archaeological Resources
- Archaeology Labels
- DHR Easements
- USGS GIS Place names
- County Boundaries

N

Feet

0 50 100 150 200

1:2,500 / 1"=208 Feet

Title: Architecture Labels **Date: 6/24/2019**

DISCLAIMER:Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions.The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites:Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.

Property Information

Property Names

Name Explanation	Name
Descriptive	Cemetery and Barn, East of Lenah Farm Lane

Property Evaluation Status

DHR Staff: Not Eligible

Property Addresses

Current - 23900-23932 Lenah Farm Lane

County/Independent City(s): Loudoun (County)
Incorporated Town(s): *No Data*
Zip Code(s): 20105
Magisterial District(s): *No Data*
Tax Parcel(s): 245265476
USGS Quad(s): ARCOLA

Additional Property Information

Architecture Setting: Rural
Acreage: 2.96

Site Description:

March 2019: The cemetery is located along the southern end of a generally north-south trending finger ridge at an elevation of approximately 336 feet a.m.s.l., within a stand of sub-mature and mature deciduous trees of varying species. Currently, the cemetery is bounded by Lenah Farm Lane to the west, a plowed agricultural field to the north, a drainage to the east, and Lenah Run to the south. A barn is located to the south of the cemetery.

Surveyor Assessment:

March 2019: In our opinion, the resource is not an outstanding example of a particular style, type, or method of construction and is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion C. The resource was not evaluated under Criteria A, B, or D. As the horizontal limits of the cemetery are currently unknown, we recommend conducting a boundary delineation of the cemetery.

Surveyor Recommendation: Recommended for Further Survey

Ownership

Ownership Category	Ownership Entity
Private	*No Data*

Primary Resource Information

Resource Category: Funerary
Resource Type: Cemetery
NR Resource Type: Site
Historic District Status: *No Data*
Date of Construction: Pre 1850
Date Source: Site Visit
Historic Time Period: Colony to Nation (1751 - 1789)
Historic Context(s): Funerary
Other ID Number: *No Data*
Architectural Style: No discernible style
Form: *No Data*
Number of Stories: *No Data*
Condition: Fair
Threats to Resource: Other, Vandalism

Architectural Description:

March 2019: The cemetery is currently defined by the finger ridge landform, where seven field stones and two linear depressions associated with two of the stones, were observed; these may not represent the actual horizontal limits of the cemetery. As no formal grave markers with dates were observed at the cemetery location, the temporal affiliation of the cemetery is also unknown.

Cemetery Information

Current Use:	Private
Historic Religious Affilitation:	Unknown
Ethnic Affiliation:	Other
Has Marked Graves:	True
Has Unmarked Graves:	True
Enclosure Type:	None
Number Of Gravestones:	6 - 10
Earliest Marked Death Year:	*No Data*
Latest Marked Death Year:	*No Data*

Secondary Resource Information

Secondary Resource #1

Resource Category:	Agriculture/Subsistence
Resource Type:	Barn
Date of Construction:	1940Pre
Date Source:	Map
Historic Time Period:	World War I to World War II (1917 - 1945)
Historic Context(s):	Subsistence/Agriculture
Architectural Style:	No discernible style
Form:	*No Data*
Condition:	Fair
Threats to Resource:	Other

Architectural Description:

March 2019: This is a two-story, L-shaped, wood-framed stable or barn with vertical wood siding and a standing seam metal roof.

Number of Stories: 2

Historic District Information

Historic District Name:	*No Data*
Local Historic District Name:	*No Data*
Historic District Significance:	*No Data*

CRM Events

Event Type: DHR Staff: Not Eligible

DHR ID:	053-6455
Staff Name:	Jennifer Belle-Marion
Event Date:	5/28/2019

Staff Comment

DHR File No.: 2019-0366

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number:	2019-0366
Investigator:	Boyd Sipe
Organization/Company:	Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Date: 3/1/2019

Dhr Library Report Number: LD-491

Project Staff/Notes:

PI - Boyd Sipe
Crew Leads- Edward H. McMullen, MA, RPA, Daniel P. Baicy, MA, RPA, Tom Cuthbertson, MA, RPA, Vincent P. Gallacci, PMP
Crew - Seth Biehler, Angelica Weimer, Catherine Herring, Caleb Joeck, Valerie Vendrick, Robin Ramey, Jonathon Fleming, Amanda Larkin, Anton Motivans, Amber Nubgaard, MA,

Project Bibliographic Information:

Jeremy Smith
Village Center, Loudoun County, Virginia: Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation
Thunderbird Archeology
March 2019
DHR Report No. LD-491

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

No Data

Property Notes:

No Data

Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources

V-CRIS

Virginia Cultural Resource Information System

Legend

- Architecture Resources
- Architecture Labels
- Individual Historic District Properties
- Archaeological Resources
- Archaeology Labels
- DHR Easements
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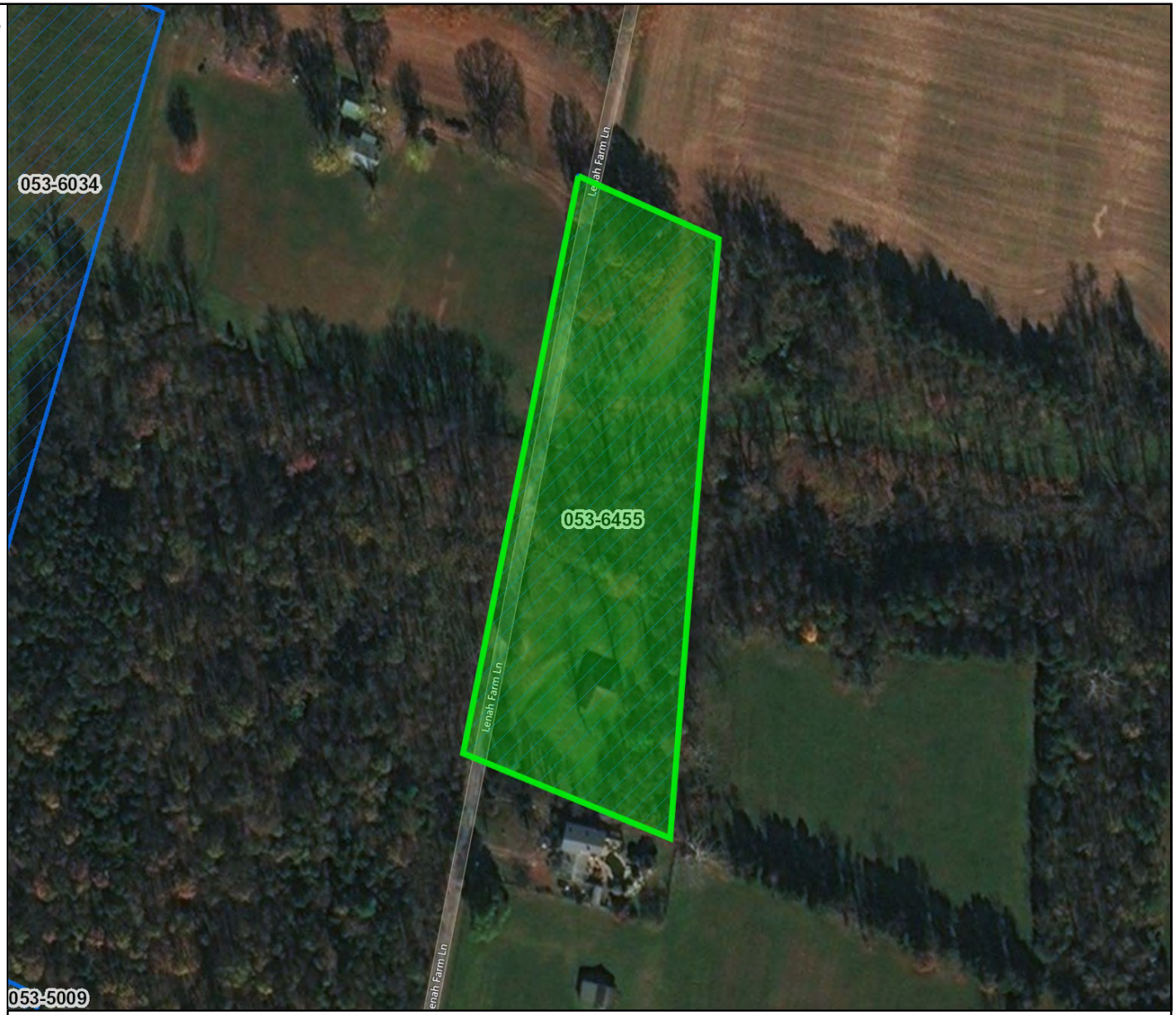
- County Boundaries



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Feet

0 50 100 150 200

1:2,500 / 1"=208 Feet

Title: Architecture Labels **Date: 6/24/2019**

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APPENDIX B: VDHR CONCURRENCE LETTER

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COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Matthew Strickler
Secretary of Natural Resources

Department of Historic Resources
2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

Julie V. Langan
Director

Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391
TDD: (804) 367-2386
www.dhr.virginia.gov

May 28, 2019

Avi M. Sareen
TNT Environmental, INC.
13996 Parkeast Circle
Suite 101
Chantilly, VA 20151

Re: Timber Ridge at Harland, LLC
Loudoun County, Virginia
DHR File No. 2019-0366

Dear Mr. Sareen:

The Department of Historic Resources (DHR) has received for review and comment four reports titled: *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations, Lenah Farm Land Bays 1-3, Loudoun County, Virginia* (Baicy and Carroll 2019*); Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations, Lenah Farm Land Bay 4, Loudoun County, Virginia* (Baicy 2019); *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations, Lenah Farm Land Bays 5-7, Loudoun County, Virginia* (Carrol 2019); *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations, Village Center, Loudoun County, Virginia* (Smith 2019) prepared by Thunderbird Archaeology in support of the referenced project. Our comments are provided as technical assistance to TNT Environmental in assessing the potential impacts of a proposed project on historic resources. We have not been notified by any Federal agency of their involvement in this project or the applicability of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. We reserve the right to provide additional comment under Section 106, if warranted.

We are pleased to inform you that these four surveys and reports in general meet the *Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines* (48 FR 44716-42) and DHR's *Survey Guidelines* (rev. 2017). These reports document the cultural resources investigations of four parcels totaling over 800 acres. DHR requests minor editorial changes to Baicy and Carroll 2019 and Baicy 2019, as outlined in Attachment A. A table summary of the findings of these four reports and DHR's recommendations is included as Attachment B. Please be sure to update any previous recorded resources that were discussed in these reports including: 053-6405 (Lee Family Cemetery), 053-0664 (Lenah Historic District), 44LD0458, 44LD1458, 44LD1659, and 44LD1280.

The report *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations, Lenah Farm Land Bays 1-3, Loudoun County, Virginia* (Baicy and Carroll 2019) documents a cultural resource survey of approximately 288 acres. During the course of the survey, two (2) previously recorded archaeological sites (44LD0458 and 44LD1458) and five (5) newly recorded archaeological sites (44LD1814-1818 inclusive) were identified, and two (2)

Western Region Office
962 Kime Lane
Salem, VA 24153
Tel: (540) 387-5443
Fax: (540) 387-5446

Northern Region Office
5357 Main Street
PO Box 519
Stephens City, VA 22655
Tel: (540) 868-7029
Fax: (540) 868-7033

Eastern Region Office
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221
Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391

previously recorded architectural resources (DHR Inventory Nos. 053-6405 and 053-5687) were revisited and assessed. Thunderbird recommends sites **44LD1814-1818** inclusive as *not eligible* for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and DHR concurs. Site 44LD0458 is located within the FEMA 100 year floodplain and was not investigated as part of this survey; however, no archaeological deposits related to site 44LD0458 were identified in the adjacent uplands. Site **44LD0458** should be managed as *unevaluated*, but should be subjected to archaeological testing if impacts are proposed. Previously recorded site **44LD1458** appears to have been disturbed by the installation of a sewer line, but no subsurface testing was completed as part of this survey. Site **44LD1458** should be managed as *unevaluated*, but should be subjected to subsurface testing if impacts are proposed.

There are two (2) architectural properties, House (DHR Inventory No. **053-5687**) and Lee Family Cemetery (DHR Inventory No. **053-6405**), fifty years old or older identified within Lenah Farm Land Bays 1-3. Both are recommended as *not eligible* for listing in the NRHP and DHR *concurs*.

The report *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations, Lenah Farm Land Bay 4, Loudoun County, Virginia* (Baicy 2019) documents a cultural resources survey of approximately 310 acres. During the course of this survey eight (8) archaeological sites were recorded (44LD1825-1832 inclusive), one (1) previously recorded archaeological site was expanded (44LD1659), and a previously recorded architectural resource was revisited (DHR Inventory No. 053-5888). Thunderbird recommends sites **44LD1659, 44LD1825, 44LD1826,** and **44LD1829-44LD1832** inclusive as *not eligible* for NRHP listing and DHR concurs. Further, Thunderbird recommends that a portion of site **44LD1827** (Locus 1), is *potentially eligible* for NRHP listing and DHR concurs. Avoidance of the site is recommended; if avoidance is impracticable, a Phase II evaluation to determine the NRHP eligibility is recommended. Thunderbird recommends that a portion of site **44LD1828** (Locus 1) is *potentially eligible* for the NRHP and DHR concurs. Avoidance of the site is recommended. If avoidance is impracticable, a Phase II evaluation to determine the NRHP eligibility is recommended.

Thunderbird recorded one (1) architectural property, House (DHR Inventory No. **053-5888**), within Lenah Farm Land Bay 4. DHR recommends this resource *not eligible* for NRHP listing due to a loss of historic integrity and it being an unremarkable example of its type. We do not believe further research will produce any information that will change our opinion.

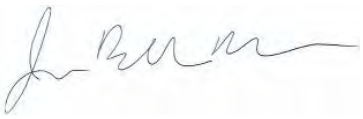
The report *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations, Lenah Farm Land Bays 5-7, Loudoun County, Virginia* (Carroll 2019) documents a cultural resources survey of approximately 121.8 acres. During the course of the survey four (4) new archaeological sites were identified (44LD1819-1822 inclusive) and one (1) previously recorded site was expanded (44LD1280). Thunderbird recommends sites **44LD1820** and **44LD1822** as *not eligible* for the NRHP listing and DHR concurs. Site 44LD1819 is a late 18th or early 19th century pottery production site with a domestic component and has the potential to provide important information about small-scale pottery production and domestic life in Loudoun County during the late 18th and early 19th century. Site 44LD1820 is described as a domestic site dating to the 18th century. Site 44LD1821 is a possible late 18th or early 19th century domestic site with a potential affiliation with enslaved laborers. Kiln furniture and stoneware sherds were identified and may indicate a relationship between this site and the pottery production site at 44LD1819. Thunderbird recommends sites **44LD1819**, **44LD1820**, and 44LD1821 as *potentially eligible* for NRHP listing and DHR concurs. Avoidance of these sites is recommended. If avoidance is impracticable, DHR recommends a Phase II evaluation to determine the eligibility for NRHP listing. The report notes the presence of a possible fieldstone grave marker at the north end of a ridge overlooking Broad Run. The investigation also recorded relatively shallow topsoil in the vicinity, suggesting that the stone may not be marking a human burial or may have been moved from its original location. Additional research and documentation may be needed should a proposed undertaking impact the area.

The report *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations, Village Center, Loudoun County, Virginia* (Smith 2019) documents a cultural resources investigation of approximately 77.51 acres. During the course of the survey, the boundary of one (1) previously recorded archeological site (44LD0560) was expanded and four (4) architectural resource (DHR Inventory Nos. 053-0664, 053-5005, 053-6034, and 053-6455) were documented within the study area. Site 44LD0560 is a refuse scatter associated with a single dwelling dating to the late 19th century/20th century (053-5005). Thunderbird recommends site **44LD0560** as *not eligible* for NRHP listing and DHR concurs.

Of the four (4) architectural resources fifty years old or older located within the project APE, three (3) were previously recorded and consist of Lenah Historic District (DHR Inventory No. **053-0664**), Burton House and Gas Station (DHR Inventory No. **053-5005**), and House (DHR Inventory No. **053-6034**). The Cemetery and Barn (DHR Inventory No. **053-6455**) is a newly documented property. The consultant recommends these architectural properties are *not eligible* for listing in the NRHP and DHR concurs.

Thank you for seeking our comments on these documents. If you have any questions at this time, please do not hesitate to contact me at jennifer.bellville-marrrion@dhr.virginia.gov.

Sincerely,



Jenny Bellville-Marrion, Project Review Archaeologist
Review and Compliance Division

ATTACHMENT
May 23, 2019
DHR File No. 2019-0366

Attachment A--Revisions

Report	Page #	Comment
Lenah Farm Land Bays 1-3, (Baicy and Carroll 2019)	51	Please clarify that 44LD1458 was not re-identified during the pedestrian reconnaissance for the current investigations, making the relationship between 44LD1458 and 44LD1814 difficult to analyze.
Lenah Farm Land Bays 1-3, (Baicy and Carroll 2019)	52	Exhibit 14. Site number should read 44LD1814
Lenah Farm Land Bays 1-3, (Baicy and Carroll 2019)	72	Exhibit 27. Site number should read 44LD1818
Lenah Farm Land Bay 4, (Baicy 2019)	53, 79, 90, 93	Exhibit STP maps. Consider reducing size of STP points in drawings for maps scaled at 1"=50' and 1"=30'. Should Exhibit 35 scale be 1"=50'? *Please check scale and adjust STP point size for all large scaled maps in all reports*.
Lenah Farm Land Bay 4, (Baicy 2019)	67	Last paragraph. First sentence. 44LD1820 dates to the late 18th century- early 19th century.
Lenah Farm Land Bay 4, (Baicy 2019)	77	Final sentence. Clarify that the recommendation is for the prehistoric component of Locus 2 of 44LD1828.
Lenah Farm Land Bay 4, (Baicy 2019)	84	Last paragraph. First sentence should read: A total of 8 artifacts were recovered at site 44LD1659.
Lenah Farm Land Bay 4, (Baicy 2019)	95	First paragraph. Fifth sentence. Site ID should read 44LD1832.
Lenah Farm Land Bay 4, (Baicy 2019)	97	Second to last paragraph. Last sentence Site ID should read 44LD1828. Last paragraph. Replace temporary site ID with 44LD1828 and clarify the recommendation is for the prehistoric component of Locus 2.
Lenah Farm Land Bay 4, (Baicy 2019)	98	Last paragraph. Second to last sentence. Site ID should read 44LD1832

Received by VMRC September 3, 2020 /blh

ATTACHMENT
May 23, 2019
DHR File No. 2019-0366

Attachment B

DHR ID	Resource	Consultant Eligibility	DHR Comments
44LD0458	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	N/A	Eligibility is still undetermined. If proposed undertaking will impact the floodplain, survey should be conducted.
44LD1458	Late 18-early 19th Artifact Scatter	No further work	Concurs
44LD1814	Multicomponent Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible	Concurs
053-6405	19th-20th Cemetery	N/A	Avoidance Recommended. If work in area, delineation and additional research may be needed.
44LD1815	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible	Concurs
44LD1816	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible	Concurs
44LD1817	Multicomponent Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible	Concurs
44LD1818	Multicomponent Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible	Concurs
053-5687	19th-20thFarmstead	Not Eligible	Concurs
44LD1825	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible	Concurs
44LD1826	Multicomponent Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible	Concurs
44LD1827	Multicomponent Artifact Scatter	Potentially eligible –D	Concurs
053-5888	Construction -20th Farmstead	Further study	Disagree. No further study needed.
44LD1828	Multicomponent Artifact Scatter	Potentially eligible –D	Concurs
44LD1829	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible	Concurs
44LD1830	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible	Concurs
44LD1659	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible	Concurs
44LD1831	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible	Concurs
44LD1832	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible	Concurs
44LD1280	Historic Railroad Bed	Not Eligible	Concurs. Manassas Gap RR was previously recorded. Expanded to include cut and fill in project area.
44LD1819	Late 18th – early 19th Century Artifact scatter	Potentially eligible-D	Concurs. Avoid or Phase II.
44LD1820	18th Century Artifact scatter	Potentially eligible-D	Concurs. Avoid or Phase II.
44LD1821	18th-19th Artifact scatter	Potentially eligible-D	Concurs. Avoid or Phase II.
44LD1822	Historic Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible	Concurs
44LD0560	Late 19-20th Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible	Concurs
053-6034	20th cent (recorded as mid 19th) House and outbuildings	Not Eligible	Concurs

ATTACHMENT
May 23, 2019
DHR File No. 2019-0366

053-5005	Late 19-early 20th Gas Station	Not Eligible	Concurs
053-6455	Historic Cemetery and Barn	Not Eligible	Concurs
053-0664	19th-20th District	Not Eligible	Concurs

Received by VMRC September 3, 2020 /blh

COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Historic Resources

Matt Strickler
Secretary of Natural Resources

2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

Julie V. Langan
Director

Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391
www.dhr.virginia.gov

December 13, 2019

Mr. Ron Stouffer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
803 Front Street
Norfolk, Virginia 23510

Re: Hartland Phase I
Loudoun County, Virginia
DHR File No. 2019-4515

Dear Mr. Stouffer:

The Department of Historic Resources (DHR) has received through our ePIX system the Hartland Phase I project (DHR File No. 2019-4515) for our review and comment. Additionally, we have received for our review and comment three (3) reports prepared by Dutton +Associates titled *Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Sites 44LD1819, 44LD1820, and 44LD1827* (dated June 2019)*, Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 44LD1828* (dated July 2019), and *Boundary Delineation Survey of Sites 053-6405 and 053-6455 Loudoun County, Virginia* (dated June 2019). Additionally DHR previously provided comments on archaeological investigations for this project under DHR File No. 2019-0366. Our comments are provided to the U.S Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) as assistance in meeting its responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. It is our understanding that the project involves the construction of a single-family residential development in Loudoun County, Virginia.

Based on the information provided, the proposed development as a whole is only in proximity to three (3) archaeological sites, 44LD1818, 44LD1819, and 44LD1820. Site 44LD1818 has been previously determined not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Site 44LD1819, a historic kiln site located in a wooded area and adjacent agricultural field in the southern portion of the project area, has been previously determined potentially eligible for listing on the NRHP. Site 44LD1820 is a smaller artifact scatter associated with 44LD1819 and has been previously determined potentially eligible.

Regarding 44LD1819, the Phase II survey completed by Dutton + Associates did not complete evaluation level testing throughout the entire site but instead focused on the periphery of the site in the agricultural field based on the nature of the proposed impacts for the project. Based on the limited Phase II, Dutton +Associates recommended that 44LD1819 is eligible for listing on the NRHP but subsequently redrew the site boundaries to exclude the agricultural field that was subject to the Phase II testing. Dutton + Associates recommends that this area is not part of site 44LD1819 but represents plow spreading of artifacts into the field from site 44LD1819. DHR does not concur with this recommendation. The testing

at the site was not comprehensive enough for the Archaeological Subcommittee of the Department's National Register Evaluation Team to make a formal evaluation of eligibility for site 44LD1819 as a whole. DHR recommends that site **44LD1819** remains *potentially eligible* for listing on the NRHP. Regarding redrawing the site boundaries, artifacts associated with the kiln were recovered from the portion of the site within the agricultural field in quantities too high to consider isolated. DHR recommends that the site boundaries of the site be drawn to encompass the portion of the agricultural field containing positive shovel test pits/historic artifacts. However, the Phase II survey in the agricultural field portion of site 44LD1819 did not document any intact features and the artifact density is significantly lower than other portions of the site (based on information in the Phase I report). Based on the information provided, it is DHR's opinion that the portion of the site within the agricultural field does not likely contribute to the overall eligibility of 44LD1819.

Regarding site 44LD1820, the site is related to site 44LD1819 and its eligibility determination may be dependent upon the eligibility of site 44LD1819. Based on this information DHR recommends that site **44LD1820** remain *potentially eligible* for listing on the NRHP. The remaining sites discussed in the reports provided by Dutton +Associates, sites 44LD1827 and 44LD1828 and resources 053-6405 and 053-6455 appear to be outside the proposed project area. DHR recommends that sites **44LD1827** and **44LD1828** continue to be treated as *potentially eligible*.

In summary, the portion of potentially NRHP eligible site 44LD1819 within the project area does not contribute to the overall eligibility of the site. All other potentially eligible sites are outside the project area. Based on the information provided, it is DHR's opinion that the historic properties in the project area will not be adversely affected by the undertaking. Implementation of the undertaking in accordance with the finding of *no adverse effect* as documented fulfills the federal agency's responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. If for any reason the undertaking is not or cannot be conducted as proposed in the finding, consultation under Section 106 must be reopened.

Thank you for your consideration of historic resource. Please contact me at samantha.henderson@dhr.virginia.gov or (804) 482-6088 if you have any questions or if we may provide any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Samantha Henderson, Archaeologist
Review and Compliance Division

Eastern Region Office
2801 Kensington Avenue
Richmond, VA 23221
Tel: (804) 367-2323
Fax: (804) 367-2391

Western Region Office
962 Kime Lane
Salem, VA 24153
Tel: (540) 387-5443
Fax: (540) 387-5446

Northern Region Office
5357 Main Street
PO Box 519
Stephens City, VA 22655
Tel: (540) 868-7029
Fax: (540) 868-7033